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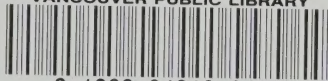
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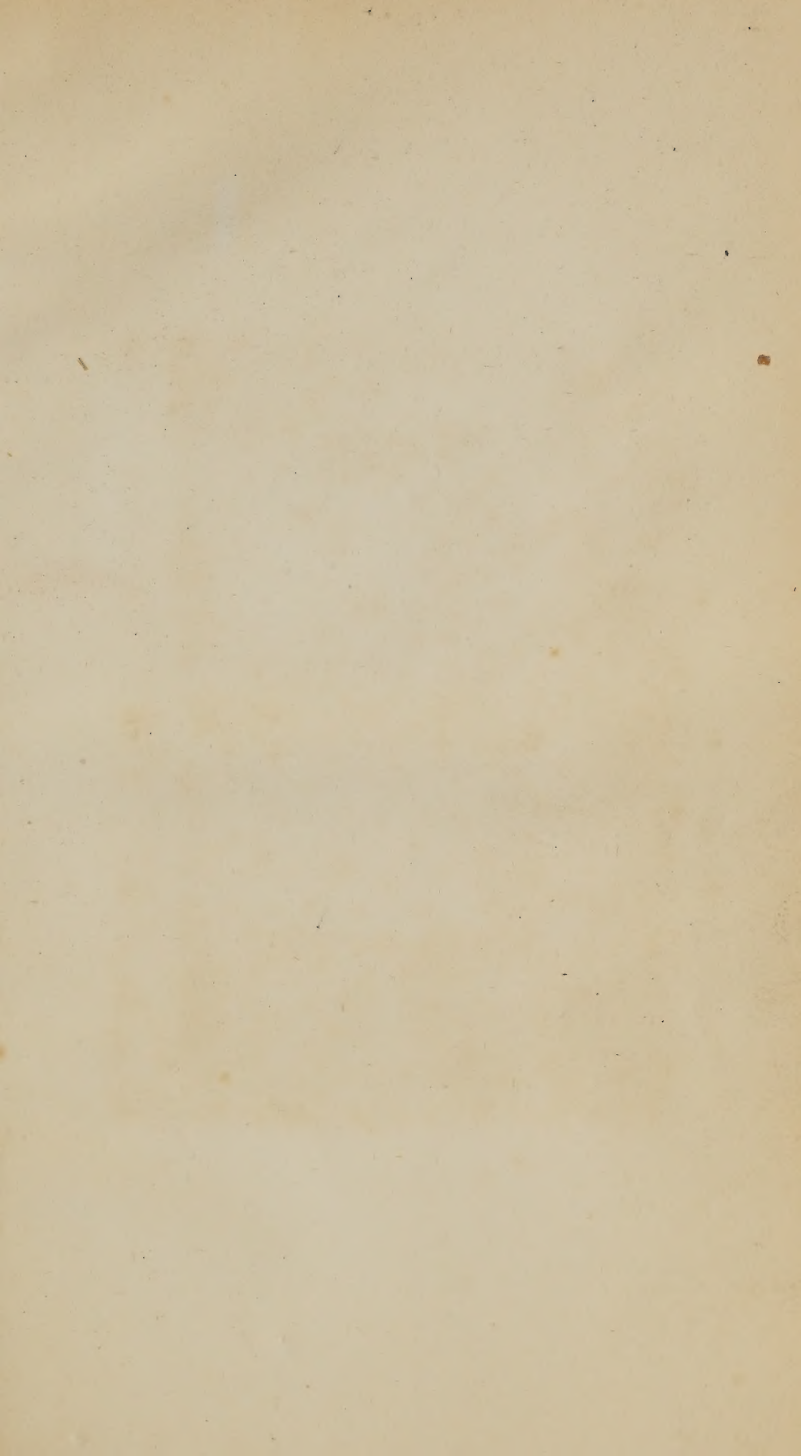
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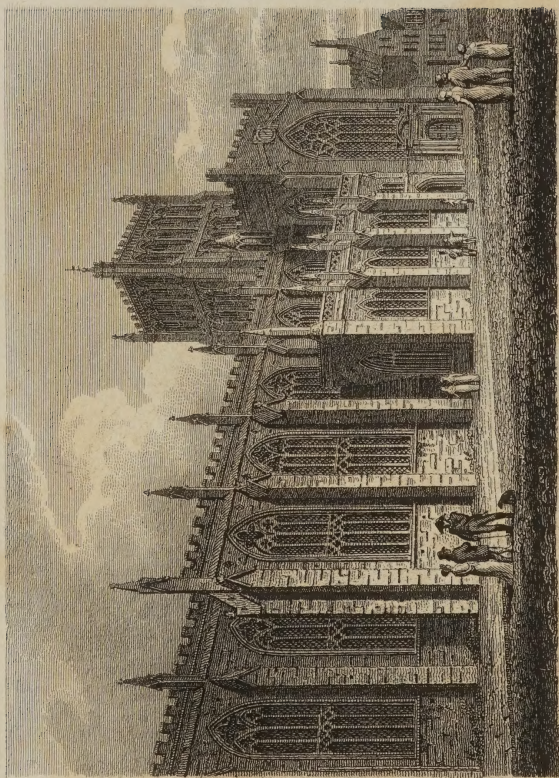
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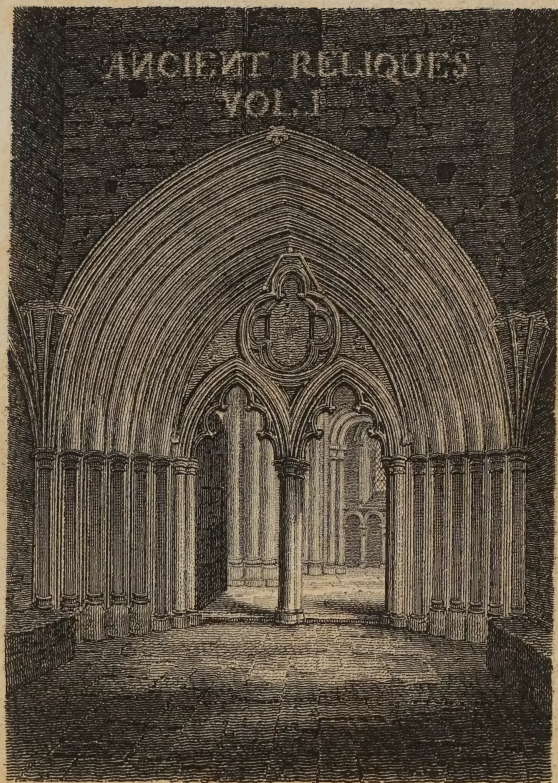
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The Cathedral, Bristol.



Drawn, Engraved & Published by J. Smith, No. 1, Pall Mall.

North Entrance to Christchurch.



ANCIENT RELIQUES;

OR,

DELINEATIONS

OF

MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, & DOMESTIC

Architecture,

AND OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS;

WITH

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

Eheu! quam fugaces labuntur anni!

VOLUME I.

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THE CATHEDRAL,

BRISTOL.

THE Cathedral or Church of the Holy Trinity at Bristol, is part of the monastery of St. Augustine, which was founded in the year 1140 by sir Robert Fitzharding. It is situated upon a rising ground, commanding a most delightful prospect of the adjacent country. The area which the buildings formerly occupied is very extensive, and shews that this was a most spacious and magnificent monastery. The foundation was for an abbot, prior, sub-prior, and about fourteen friars or canons regular. These, like the generality of monks, were far from observing the sanctity which they professed ; for it appears by the visitation of Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, that this abbey was in spiritual matters greatly decayed ; he therefore ordered, “ that in future they do not as bees fly out of the choir, as soon as service is ended ; but devoutly wait as become holy and settled persons, not as vagrants and vagabonds ; and returning to God due thanks for their benefactors, and so receiving at last the fruits of their religion to which they have specially devoted themselves.” And as the present abbot was *not sufficiently instructed* to propound the word of God in common, he appointed others in his stead. The same bishop also

THE CATHEDRAL, BRISTOL.

ordered, that in the infirmary food and drink be provided for the sick ; and forbid, under a curse, that any feign himself sick when he is not so ; to live a dissolute life, and fraudulently despise God's worship ; nor should the friars that were in health meet in the infirmary for the sake of drinking and surfeiting ; also that during their meals they should abstain from detraction and obscene speech, and use words of honesty and good tendency to edify the soul.

This being one of the great abbies, came to the crown by the statute of the thirty-first of Henry VIII. and, according to Speed, was estimated at £767:15:3 *per annum*. Henry, in the midst of his rapacious career, made a shew of refunding by the erection of six new bishoprics, of which this dissolved monastery was one, and the church of the monks was fixed upon for the Cathedral, though it scarcely escaped the demolition that threatened it, on account of the lead with which it was covered. The work of destruction was already commenced, and after uncasing the roof, the workmen were proceeding quickly to destroy the structure itself, which was in part effected, when an order was sent by the king, signifying that he was informed, that there was yet left standing of the fabric sufficient to make it a Cathedral for the bishop's see. The church being thus deprived of its western part to the tower, consists at present of the choir and two side aisles, with one of the transepts, making but two parts of its original cross ; its



Abbey Gate, Bristol.

THE CATHEDRAL, BRISTOL.

length is now from east to west 175 feet, of which the choir is 100 feet, so that in its perfect state it must have extended 100 feet further : the length of the cross aisle from north to south is 128 feet, the height of the tower 127 feet. It has a singular beauty not to be met with in any other cathedral, namely, that the two side aisles are of equal height with the nave and choir ; the breadth of the body and side aisles is seventy-three feet.

The College Green, which fronts the Cathedral, adds much to the beauty of the place ; it is laid out in pleasant walks with rows of lime trees, and is the resort of much company, who use it as a promenade ; it was formerly the burying-place of the dead, and is called in ancient deeds the cemetery of the abbot and convent, by whom a solemn procession was usually made around it on festival days. On digging up some old trees in the ninth of Henry VII. there was found here tombstones and human skulls. The like discoveries were made while preparing the foundation for houses a few years since.

The centre of the Green was once graced by a handsome cross, which was removed from the High Street hither, for the purpose of rendering the way more commodious for passengers : it remained in this spot for many years, but at length wanting repairs, Mr. Hoar at Stourton, apprehensive of its being neglected, obtained permission to remove it to his beautiful grounds, where it now remains (in the possession of sir Richard Hoar), an ornament much admired.

THE CATHEDRAL, BRISTOL.

Among other relics of the monastic buildings is a noble Gate-house adjoining the deanery ; it has a large circular arch, containing a number of mouldings so fancifully interwoven with ornament, that it is difficult to trace the design ; the arch is supported by beautiful columns. Somewhat of the elegance of this Gateway is abated by an elevation of the ground which has taken place at various times.



Forty Twenty Five Years

BERRY-POMEROY CASTLE,

DEVONSHIRE.

THIS magnificent fortress was erected by Ralph de la Pomeroy, who came into England with William the Conqueror ; for the services that he rendered to that monarch in his expedition he was rewarded with fifty-eight lordships in this county : his progeny resided here till about the year 1550, when sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the manor to Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present duke. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. the Castle was dismantled, since which time it has been in a state of decay, and now presents one of the most picturesque and delightful views that this part of the country affords. Within the court, and even on the ruins of the walls, are trees apparently of forty or fifty years growth, in a state of high luxuriance ; these are intermixed with a variety of shrubs, profusely scattered among the broken walls, composing a scene of great interest and beauty.

The Castle is approached through a thick wood extending along the slope of a range of hills, that entirely intercepts any prospect to the south : the northern side is enclosed by a steep ridge, covered with oak, so that the Castle appears entirely secluded in a beautiful vale.

BERRY-POMEROY CASTLE.

Its form was originally quadrangular, having but one entrance, which was on the south side, between two hexagonal towers, through a double gateway. Over the first may still be seen the arms of the Pomeroy's. Above the gateway is a small room, supposed to be the chapel; it is supported by three pillars and circular arches. The remains of the interior or quadrangle are of a much later date than the rest of the building: this quadrangle was intended for a most noble structure, and though never completed, it cost the Seymours no less than £20,000.



From a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq.

Statue of Cardinal Wolsey, Esq.

STATUE OF CARDINAL WOLSEY,
CHRIST CHURCH,
OXFORD.

THIS elegant Statue is placed over the entrance to the hall of Christ Church college. It was executed by Francis Bird, and set up in 1719 by Dr. Jonathan Trelaney, bishop of Winchester. The cardinal whom it represents was one of the most extraordinary characters of his time. According to the most general report, he was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, where he was born in March 1471. He was educated at Magdalen college, and at the age of fifteen the progress of his studies had been so rapid, that he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts: he was soon after elected a fellow, and in process of time held the highest offices both in church and state. During this successful period of his life he built the palace at Hampton Court, which being furnished in a most sumptuous manner, he presented to the king.

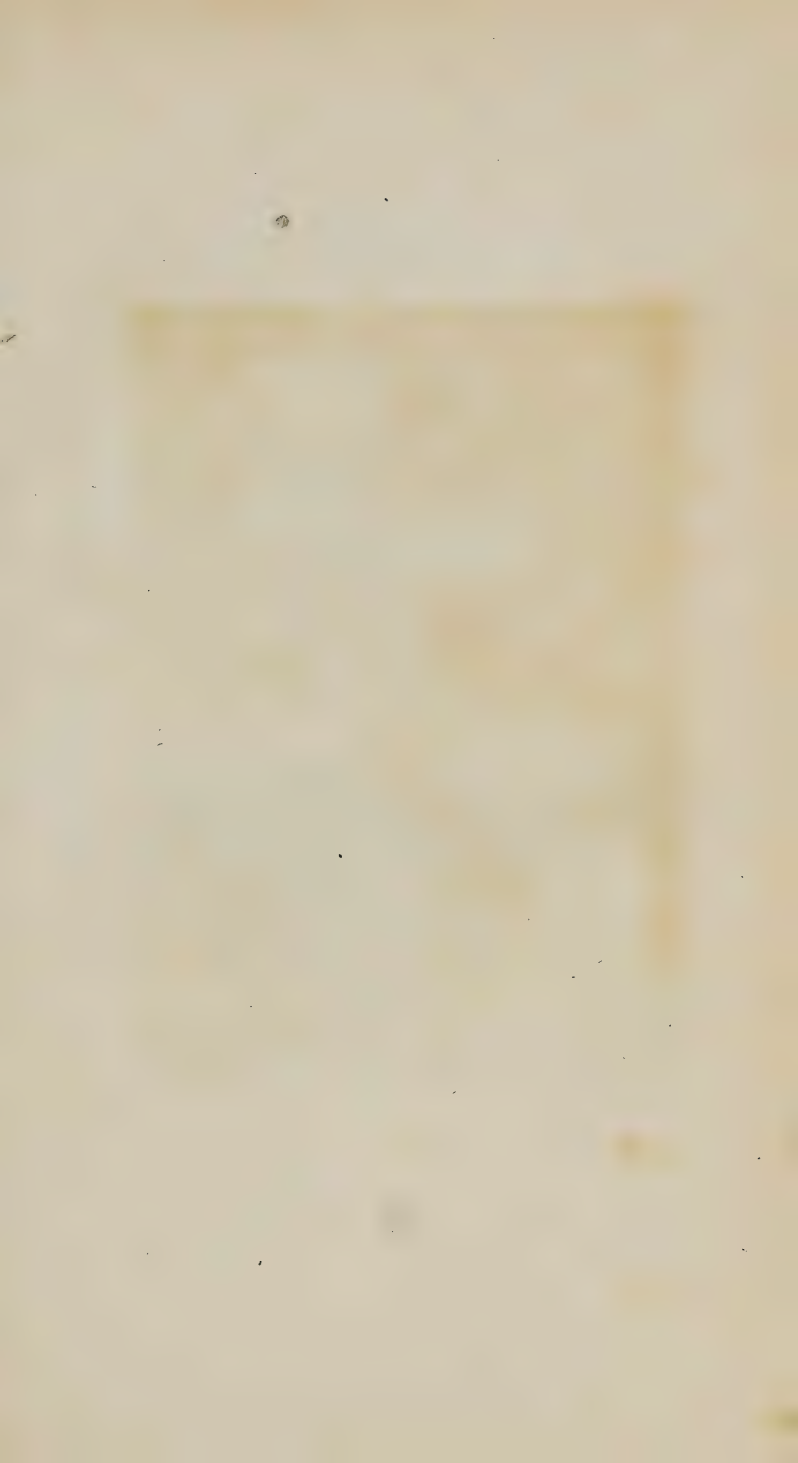
About the year 1524 he began to erect the college of Christ church, having obtained two bulls from the pope to enrich his foundation by the suppression of twenty-two priories and nunneries, the revenues of which were estimated at £2000. This proceeding gave great offence; even the king himself appears to have expressed some dislike to the measure, though he probably received a

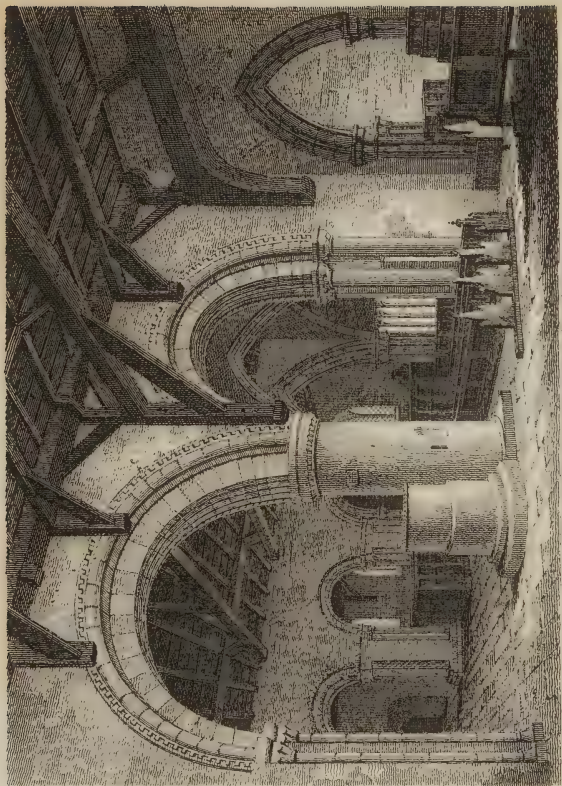
STATUE OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

hint at this time, which led him shortly after to venture the experiment of a general suppression.

On the disgrace of Wolsey the progress of his college was interrupted; but it appears from his last correspondence with the king, that he entreated for nothing more earnestly than its completion—this the monarch, through the pressing instances of the members of the society and the university, at length consented to, though he deprived the cardinal of all the merit in the establishment, and transferred it wholly to himself, refounding it under the title of King Henry VIII's College, in Oxford.

Wolsey, after being repeatedly tantalized by the king with the hope of his returning favour, died of a dysentery, occasioned by anxiety and fatigue, leaving behind him this admonitory expression—"If I had served my God as diligently as I have served my king, he would not have given me over to my enemies." He was buried in the abbey church of Leicester, though the exact spot is now unknown.





Interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome

CLEE, OR CLEA CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

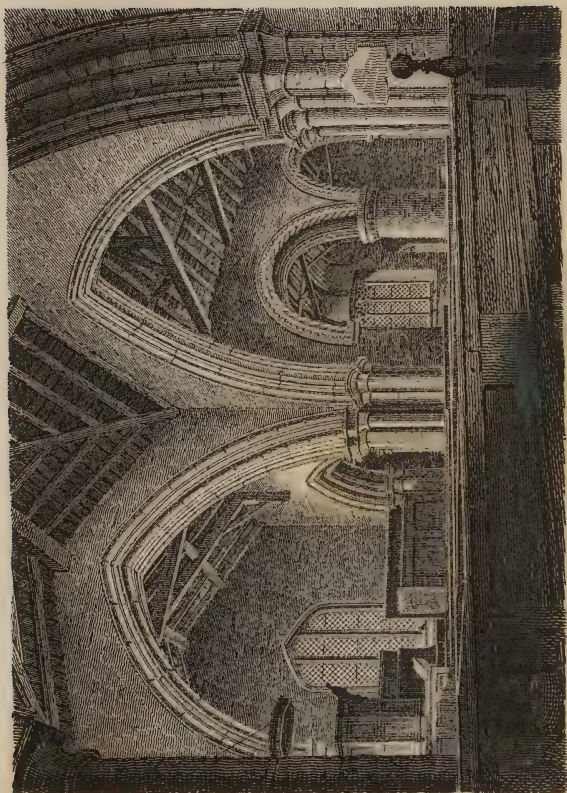
CLEE is a small village in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoc, in the division of Lindsey, situated about a mile south-east of Grimsby, and nearly the same distance from the south-west shore of the Humber ; it is remarkable for its very ancient Church, the nave of which is a curious piece of ancient architecture ; it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, by Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, in the time of Richard I. in 1192, as is expressed by a Latin inscription in Saxon characters, cut on a piece of marble, and inlaid in a square compartment on the shaft of a circular column. This bishop was so much in repute for his sanctity, that after his death he was canonized by Honorius III. in 1221. He was a native of Grenoble, and one of the most illustrious prelates of the church of England in the reigns of Richard I. and king John. His virtue gained him great reverence from the people of his diocese, who were particularly afraid of his excommunications, having, as they thought, observed, that those who lay under that censure seldom failed of being visited in this world with some calamity. It is related as an instance of the zeal and resolution of this prelate, that by his own authority he ordered to be re-

CLEE CHURCH.

moved out of the church of Godstow in Oxfordshire, the tomb of Rosamond, mistress to Henry II. which stood in the middle of the choir, hung with black velvet, and wax tapers about it. Though he was informed that the tomb was placed there by the king's order, he contended that he ought not to suffer it, saying it was a shameful thing that the tomb of such a woman should stand in so honourable a place. He died about the year 1200, at London; and being brought to Lincoln for interment at the time when that city was honoured with the presence of the kings of England and Scotland, the two monarchs went out to meet the body, and for some time bore the coffin upon their shoulders.

Clee Church consists of a nave, which has a middle and two side aisles, a cross aisle, a small chancel, and a pretty good square tower at the west end. The whole of the edifice is very small, the dimensions being as follow : the length of the nave thirty-seven feet, the width of the middle aisle eighteen feet, the south aisle thirteen feet, and the northern one eleven feet ; the length of the transept fifty-four feet, its width sixteen feet, and the extent of the chancel thirty feet by eighteen. The south aisle of the nave part is separated from the middle by two circular arches, decorated with zigzag, cable, and billet mouldings, these spring from one circular column and two demi-clustered ones, which have rude Norman capitals and ponderous square bases. The north aisle is separated by three smaller semicircular arches, one ornamented like

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View of the Church.

CLEE CHURCH.

those on the south, the other two quite plain; these are sustained by square pillars with shafts of twisted and other ornamental work, sunk in every angle. The font consists simply of two plain cylindrical stones placed upon each other, the top one being hollowed into a basin sufficiently large to answer the purpose of immersion. The rest of the building is the heavy-pointed architecture, with clustered columns, the workmanship very good, and the materials durable. No sepulchral monuments are to be met with in this building, except part of a stone sometime inlaid with brass prefixed to the side of a pillar; but in the porch lie four large flat stones, above which upon the wall is an inscription in old church text.

The custom of strewing the interior of the Church with green grass, mown for the express purpose, is here observed every Trinity Sunday, and a small piece of land which has been let for upwards of a century past for the trivial sum of thirteen shillings *per annum*, is said to have been left by a maiden lady that the performance of this ceremony might be annually observed to the honour of the Blessed and Holy Trinity.

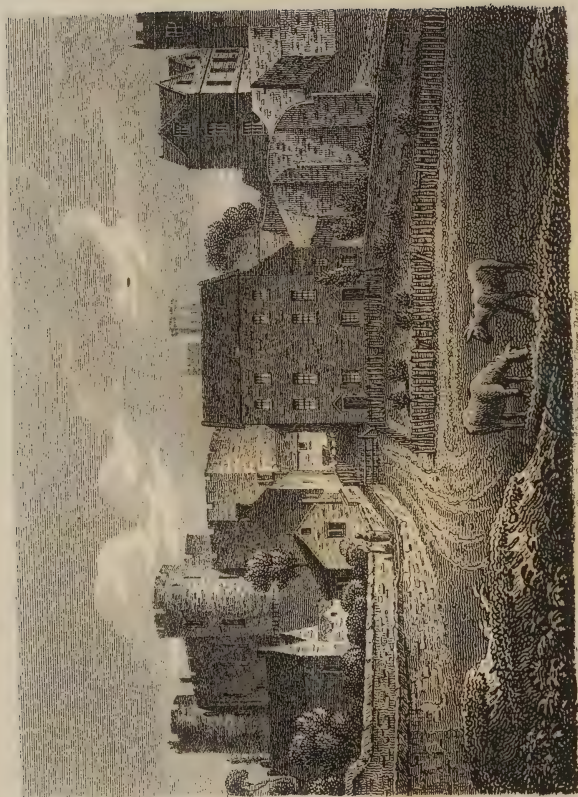
The manor of Clee belongs to the mayor and corporation of the ancient borough of Grimsby.

A mile eastward is Clee Thorpe, a township composed chiefly of fishermen's huts; here is however a spacious and excellent bathing hotel, at present well conducted, and frequented during the summer months by

CLEE CHURCH.

genteel families and fashionable company ; it commands fine views of the river Humber, the opposite shore, the Spurn point, and German ocean.

About one mile to the westward is the site of Weelsby, or Wellow-Weelsby—a few scattered stumps of trees, and traces of foundations overgrown with herbage, are the only vestiges of this considerable village.



Drawn, Engraved &c. by J. Smith Dec 1811.

Sherborne Castle.

SHREWSBURY CASTLE,

SHROPSHIRE.

THE Castle of Shrewsbury was founded by Roger de Montgomery, who made it his residence, and the chief seat of his baronial power. In the reign of Henry I. it became a royal fortress by the forfeiture of Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury ; its defence was then entrusted to a constable, and part of its vast estate was parcelled out to various knights, upon condition of their keeping castle-ward for a certain number of days during war. This fortress was considered of great importance previously to the conquest of Wales ; but after the union it began to decay, and has undergone such various changes from the dilapidations of peaceable times, that it is hardly possible to form an idea of its original state. It stands upon a narrow neck of land, about the breadth of 500 yards, bounded by the windings of the river Severn. The approach from the town is by a handsome street, which has a slight ascent. The present buildings are of red stone, and consist of the keep, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the interior gate. The keep is now converted into a dwelling-house ; it consists of two round towers of equal size, embattled and pierced, connected by a square building about 100 feet

SHREWSBURY CASTLE.

in length. Attached to the south side of the court, and included within it, is a lofty mount, rising abruptly from the river's edge. The summit is surrounded with a wall, on one corner of which was a small watch tower, erected for the purpose of observing an enemy at a distance ; this has lately been almost rebuilt, and converted into a summer-room. The sides and top of the mount are cultivated, which give it a most beautiful appearance. The upper part of this tower may be seen over the Castle in the accompanying View, and on the right-hand extremity of the print appears the free-school, which is a lofty structure, founded by Edward VI.

Ancient Knife Handle.



Engraved & Published by J. Sauer, from a Drawing by the Rev. A. D. Drake, New York.

ANCIENT KNIFE HANDLE, LAKE, *WILTSHIRE.*

THE estate and manor of Lake is situated in the small parish of Wilsford and Lake, near Amesbury, and is the property of the rev. Edward Duke. The house is a beautiful specimen of the style of architecture used in the reign of Elizabeth, which is generally supposed to have been adopted in compliment to her, as partaking of the shape of the initials of her name. On the downs attached to the estate are many barrows, which having been investigated were found to contain a great variety of British antiquities.

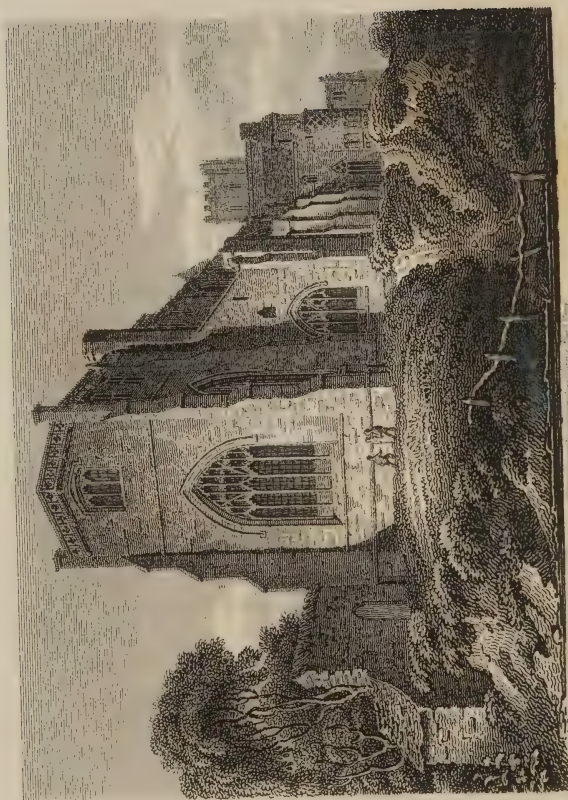
In the year 1770, an accidental discovery was made of a deposit of silver coin within a bank behind the garden wall of Lake house; the coins were sixty-seven in number, and of the reigns of Henry V. and Richard III. they were placed loosely on each other in piles, and covered with the earth; and about the same period, eighteen shillings of the reign of Elizabeth were found beneath the roots of a large tree, which was blown down on the estate; by whom, or on what occasion such a deposit was made, it is useless to conjecture.

In the month of June in the present year, 1811, as a servant was at work near the above-mentioned wall,

ANCIENT KNIFE HANDLE.

he found the curious and antique article, which is represented in the Plate of its real size, and consists of two figures, a warrior and a female ; it was probably the haft of a small knife or dagger, and is now used by its owner as the handle of a penknife, a blade having been affixed to it. This curious article is made of brass, and considering its great antiquity, is in good preservation ; the features of the figures are the parts mostly injured by wear ; the female holds in the right hand a small bag or purse, the custom of carrying which fell into disuse in the days of Elizabeth. This ancient haft is however most likely of an age considerably anterior to her reign, and from the costume in general, and the simple cross hilt of the sword attached to the warrior's side, it may not unjustly claim a date coeval with the crusades.





East Devon's Christchurch, Devon.

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY,

HAMPSHIRE.

THERE was at Christchurch a house of secular canons of the order of St. Augustine, as early as the year of our Lord 636 ; but by whom, or at what particular time, it was founded, is not now known. In the reign of William Rufus we are informed, that the number of canons was twenty-four, of whom the head canon was denominated senior. Towards the latter end of the reign of king Stephen, it having become customary with the patrons of these conventual societies, to change the easy rule of secular canons for the more rigid discipline of regular ones, Baldwin de Redvers, the then patron of Christchurch, adopted the general practice, and, in the middle of the twelfth century, introduced into the monastery of Christchurch, a certain number of *canons regular* of the order of St. Augustine, and placed them under the government of a prior ; permitting, at the same time, the secular canons to continue in the society until their respective deaths, though in a state of subordination to the new comers. The Church which before was dedicated to the Holy Trinity was now dedicated to Christ.

William Rufus had given this monastery to Ralph Flambard, who subsequently was bishop of Durham ; and,

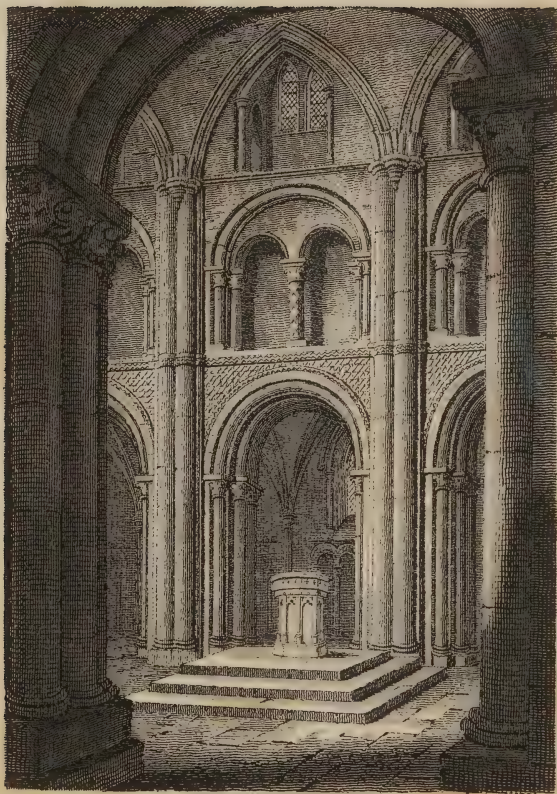
CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

under his superintendence, the whole of the buildings were raised to the ground, and others, of a more magnificent description, erected on their site. Several parts of the present Church are no doubt the remains of this work, particularly the immense piers of the nave ; some of the exterior parts of the northern and southern transepts ; and nearly the whole lower part of the south wall of the Church, extending from what is called the lead-house, at the western extremity, to the southern transept.

Subsequently to the time of Flambard, this Church appears to have undergone innumerable alterations ; the consequence of which has been, that it affords specimens of almost all the various styles of ecclesiastical architecture which have been in use from that period until the dissolution.

The plan of the present building gives a nave, with a tower at the western extremity ; north and south aisles ; north and south transepts ; choir, with north and south aisles ; and lady chapel at the eastern extremity. There is a crypt under each transept and another under the high altar. The whole exterior length of the Church is about 311 feet ; the width of the nave is twenty-seven feet ; the interior length of the Church, at the transepts, about 110 feet ; and the height of the tower 120 feet.

In our account of this magnificent edifice it is necessary to state, that until about the end of the year 1809, nearly all the finest parts of the interior were concealed by innumerable coats of whitewash, and even of plaster,



Part of the Choir, Ely Cathedral.

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

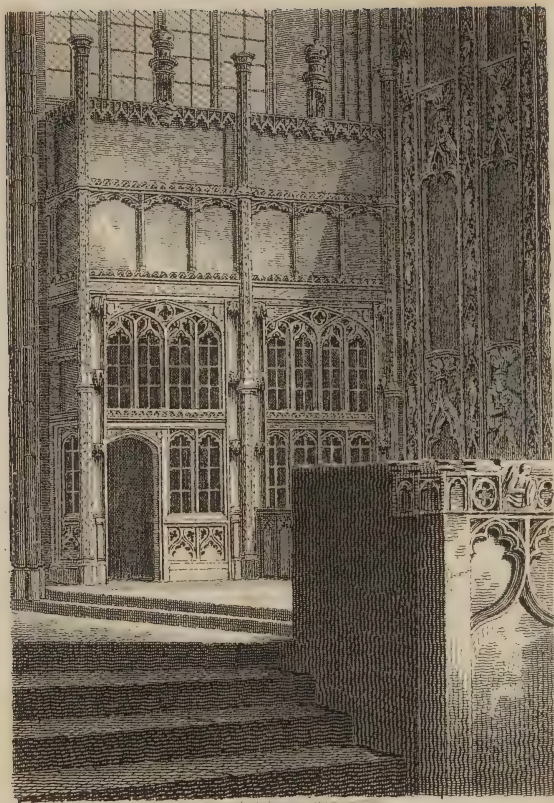
and that many of them were sadly defaced. Heaps of rubbish had accumulated to a great depth in several places, but more particularly in the southern transept ; and in the two oratories, at the east side of the northern transept, several of the windows were blocked up, some with lath and plaster, and others even with stone and brick. The upper part of the fine old font lay broken at the foot of one of the piers on the south side of the nave ; and a modern font, singular only for the rudeness and inelegance of its form, had been erected in its place. The hatched work over the arches of the nave had been plastered up with a trowel ; and a lath and plaster partition was placed so far forward, across the front of the arches immediately above this, as wholly to conceal the shaft of the centre pillar of each. The stone screen, which separates the nave from the choir, had all its lower parts concealed by a range of pews, nearly eight feet in height, which had been formed against it. The noble and almost unrivalled screen at the high altar was painted in oil, the figures and other prominent parts white, and the back of the niches and all the retired parts *dark blue*. The altar rail was a dark red balustrade of the rudest workmanship. The stalls of the choir were almost white with age. The elegant chapel of Caen stone, at the end of the south aisle of the choir, erected by John Draper, the last prior, had all its beauty hidden by whitewash, which in some of the angles was nearly half an inch in thickness ; and the

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

chapel of Our Lady behind the high altar was in a most deplorable state.

At the suggestion and by the exertions of the rev. Mr. Bingley, the curate of Christchurch, a subscription, which in the whole has amounted to about £250, was begun for the purpose of getting rid of these and numerous other defects, and of restoring the Church to, at least something like, its pristine state. Under his superintendence and direction, the whole of the plaster and white-wash have been cleansed from the walls; the defective parts mended; the rubbish and filth entirely removed; seven of the windows opened and re-glazed; the ancient font restored; the partitions across the first story of arches in the nave removed back to the distance of about three feet; the pews in front of the screen taken down, and others erected in place of them, but in such a situation as to leave a free passage next the screen about seven feet in width. The altar screen has been entirely cleansed and coloured in distemper to imitate stone. The altar railing has been taken away and a new one placed in its stead. The stalls of the choir have been cleansed and oiled so as to restore them nearly to their original appearance; and numerous other judicious improvements have been effected.

Of the windows which have been opened, one is shewn in our View of the northern entrance to the Church, and another in that of the countess of Salisbury's chapel: the latter is the large window over the chapel. In this



Countess of Salisbury's Chapel, Christ Church.

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

view is also to be seen the extremity of the new altar railings. The font is represented in our View of the nave; and, in the same View, the effect of removing the before-mentioned lath-plaster partition is likewise observable. The engraving of Draper's chapel will shew, on a small scale, how much has been done towards the restoration of the whole of this highly-interesting fabric, by cleansing it from whitewash and plaster.

The two transepts which, formerly, were receptacles only for rubbish, are now filled with pews.

On entering the Church by the great northern porch we pass through the splendid door-way represented in the title-page to this volume. Standing in the north aisle, at the distance of about four feet from the door, we made our drawing of the nave, which, in this part, is entirely free from pews. The massive piers of the nave, with the story of circular, and upper story of pointed arches, give to the building a singularly grand effect. A narrow gallery extends along all the upper parts of the Church, from the transepts to the western extremity. The font is octagonal, and has, at the alternate angles, the initials I. D. and H. R. It was no doubt formed in the time of John Draper (the first of that name), who was prior of Christchurch in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VII. The screen separating the nave from the choir, and on which the organ was placed about twenty years ago, has been of very elegant workmanship. It contains twelve niches for statues,

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

each niche supported by three short columns placed in a triangle, the capitals of which, enriched with foliage, are all different.

On the east side of the northern transept there are two oratories that contain some very interesting remains of ancient architecture.

The choir is a work of great magnificence; the altar screen and the countess of Salisbury's chapel, on the north side of the communion rails, constitute its most important features. The former, the production of the fourteenth century, is thirty-three feet in height, and twenty-one feet in width. It is entirely of stone, and contains several figures as large as life, and betwixt forty and fifty others of smaller size.

Lady Salisbury's chapel contains, particularly in its interior, an infinity of the most exquisite and elaborate workmanship. It was founded by Margaret de la Pole, countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded, on a suspicion of treason, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. The tragical fate of this lady was occasioned by the imprudence of her son, cardinal Pole, who, while resident at Rome, was engaged in the publication of numerous satires against Henry VIII. on account of his alterations in religion. This incensed the king so highly, that he made all the family and friends of the cardinal feel the effects of his displeasure; accordingly he procured the attainder of the countess for holding a correspondence with her son. This however was not done without great





Drapers Chapel, Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

opposition in the parliament; many contended, that the condemning of persons without hearing their defence was a breach of the most sacred and unalterable rules of justice. The opposition was so great, that it was found necessary to appeal to the judges for their decision in the case, who, being artfully dealt with by the minister Cromwell, declared, that the parliament being the supreme court of the realm, from which there could be no appeal, no man has a right to dispute the validity of their sentences, of what nature soever they might be. This report being made to the parliament, the countess was condemned by a sentence which established a precedent the most pernicious that had ever been seen in England.

Besides the countess of Salisbury's chapel, there are three others still left in the church of Christchurch, and in an excellent state of preservation. One of these, at the eastern extremity of the south aisle of the choir, was built in 1529, by John Draper, the last prior. The stone of which this chapel is constructed, is similar to that of the chapel of the countess of Salisbury, and its ornamental parts are likewise very highly finished. The tombstone of this prior was discovered by Mr. Bingley on removing some of the pews in the nave, not far from the entrance into the choir. In the month of February, 1811, the grave was opened, in the presence of the churchwardens. The body had been interred in a thick wooden coffin, which was nearly crumbled to dust; the skeleton was perfect, and had, evidently, not been dis-

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

turbed. The teeth however were much decayed. After placing the head in the same position in which it was found, the grave was again closed, and the stone put over it as before. The inscription is in Gothic characters round the edge of the stone. " ✕ IUMBA JOHIS DRAPER : VICESSIMI SEXTI PRIORIS, HUIUS ECCLESIE : QUI OBIT XXIX^o DIE MESIS SEPTIS ANNO DNI : MILL^o. CCCCCLII^o CUIUS ANIME PROPITIETUR DEUS. AMEN."



Drawn, Engraved & Published by J. Oring, Gent. 1811.

St Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH,

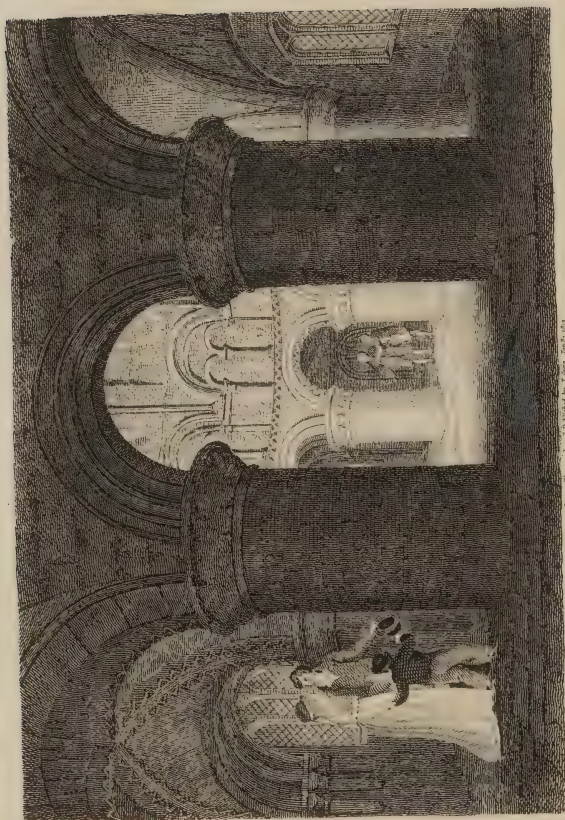
CAMBRIDGE.

THE proper name of this edifice is "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry," an appellation which generated the erroneous opinion that it was originally a Jewish synagogue; but Mr. Essex, whose observations on the origin and antiquity of Round Churches, with a particular reference to this at Cambridge, occupies a considerable portion of the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*—after a most attentive investigation of the subject affirms, that it was built by the knights templars, or by some persons concerned in the croisades, who took the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model. "There can be no doubt," continues Mr. Essex, "either of the time when this Church was built, or that they who built it intended it should represent the church of the Resurrection or Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and as far as can be judged of the description given of that church, this is the best copy we have of it in England; but a perfect resemblance must not be expected where the smallness of one compared to the other would make an exact imitation no better than a large model, which could be of no use but to amuse the curious."—"It will be easier," observes our author, in another part of his

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

inquiry, "to ascertain the age than the founder of it;" and afterwards expresses his decided opinion, drawn from the consideration of the original building, that it was erected in the reign of Henry I. or between the first and second croisade, and is the oldest church of the kind in England. The round form of this Church excites curiosity, although its primary shape has been in some degree affected by subsequent buildings, and, in its present state, appears under many disadvantages. "It is evidently," says the gentleman above quoted, "a story higher than its original architect intended it should be. This alteration was made in the reign of Edward II. for the reception of bells, when the windows were also altered, the chancel added, and the ornaments about the door defaced, and partly hid by a wooden portal." The interior of the most ancient part of this building is completely circular, with a peristyle of eight round pillars of great magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to support the conical roof with which it was originally furnished. The receding arch over the west door is ornamented in the usual style of the early Norman architecture. This entrance was probably the only one when the Church was first built, but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The pillars of the upper portico were formerly hidden by a projecting gallery, but this has been lately removed, and the inside of the fabric repaired and whitewashed.

Who were the possessors of this Church for some



From Engraving and Published by J. G. S. 1850.

Interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Rome.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

period prior to the dissolution of the knights templars in the year 1313 is unknown; but a few years after that event the advowson appears to have belonged to Barnwell priory, in which the presentation continued till the suppression of religious houses in the reigns of Henry VIII.; it is now in the gift of the bishop of Ely.

In the parish of St. Sepulchre's was formerly an ancient structure called Bede's House, wherein some persons have supposed that the venerable Bede lived and studied. "But," says Mr. Gough, in his addition to Camden, "besides the improbability that a common dwelling-house built in the seventh century should be standing in the sixteenth, and the uncertainty whether Bede ever lived at Cambridge; it is most likely that it was erected for the reception of the beadsmen, whose office was to pray for those who were engaged in the wars for recovering the Holy Land from the Saracens, and therefore not improperly called the Beads' House, which name it might retain some centuries after the use of it was forgotten, and the Bead's House would then be easily mistaken for Bede's House."

Not far from the round Church is the conduit, erected in the year 1614, at the charge of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, who rendered himself particularly famous by furnishing the students of the university with horses, and making it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue; he would never let one out of his turn—from whence the

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

proverbial saying, "Hobson's choice, *this* or none." The greatest genius could not have taken a more effectual way to transmit his memory to a grateful posterity, than by erecting the aqueduct and conduit.

The following whimsical epitaph was written by Milton, on the death of Hobson:

Here lies old Hobson ; Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas ! hath laid him in the dirt ;
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter, that if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down ;
For he had, many time, this ten year full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and *The Bull*.
And surely Death could never have prevail'd
Had not his weekly course of carriage fail'd ;
But lately finding him so long at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn
In the kind office of a chamberlin,
Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light :
If any ask for him, it shall be sed,
"Hobson has supt, and 's newly gone to bed."



Drawn, Engraved & Published by J. Grog, Jan. 1782.

Bapt. Font St. Peter's Church, Cambridge.

STONE FONT, AND ENTRANCE TO ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

CAMBRIDGE.

THE Church of St. Peter's, commonly called St. Peter's on the Hill and St. Giles's Church, are consolidated into one benefice, but the parishes are considered as distinct. These churches stand at the north end of the town of Cambridge, and are of considerable antiquity. St. Peter's is very small; its interior is extremely plain and devoid of interest, and contains nothing worthy of notice, excepting its Stone Font, which is perhaps as great a curiosity of the kind as any in this kingdom. It is evidently of a very early date, most probably coeval with the most ancient parts of the building itself, which, from its south entrance, appears to have been erected soon after the Norman conquest. The form of the arch is circular, without ornament; the pillars which support the arches are very slender for their height, and have capitals which are a faint imitation of the Ionic. The present elevation of the Font is about three feet four inches; the basin is of sufficient size for immersing the infant intended for baptism. At each corner of the Font are figures, in some respects representing mermen or mermaids, having each two tails; they are encircled round the loins, with an ornamented belt, and with hands, each em-

STONE FONT, AND ENTRANCE TO ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

bracing one of the tails. The border of the basin has an indented sculpture, but much mutilated. The shaft on which the Font is elevated is a fluted pillar, presenting four fronts, its capital being a series of semicircular mouldings, gradually projecting and surmounted by one broad band, on which the basin rests.

This very curious relic of antiquity had not, previously to the present annexed Plate, been introduced to the notice of the antiquarian world, neither has any attention been paid to it by any historian of Cambridge, with whose writings the Editors and Proprietors of the *Ancient Reliques* are acquainted.



St. Peter's Church Dunstable Bedfordshire

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DEVIZES,

WILTSHIRE.

DEVIZES is a populous town in Wiltshire, distant eighty-seven miles and a half from London, and probably derives its name from the latin word *devisa*, signifying division, a name supposed to have been conferred on this town from its being anciently divided between the king and bishop of Salisbury: it is a town of great antiquity, and asserted by Dr. Stukely to have been the Punctuobice of Ravennus. The Romans enclosed it with a vallum and ditch, in the last of which the inhabitants have made a road almost round the town; but in many places both the ditch and vallum are still visible; they took in the castle, which was a Roman work, erected in a fine situation: it was well fortified by nature; and in after times rendered nearly impregnable by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, although it is now destroyed. Many Roman remains, consisting principally of pottery and coins, have been found here; and not far from the town, under the ruins of an ancient building enclosed with Roman brick, several brass statues of heathen deities were discovered, supposed to have been there deposited in the early Roman times.

At Devizes are two churches. The Church of St.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DEVIZES.

John's exhibits a fine specimen of the Norman style of architecture in its tower and in some of its internal decorations; the lower parts have been much altered, since the first erection of the Church, and from the form of the arches and ornaments, appear to have been added about the reign of Henry IV.

Devizes is a corporate borough, consisting of a mayor, recorder, ten magistrates, and twenty-four common councilmen, who have the liberty of making what number of burgesses they please, all of whom have the right of voting for members of parliament.

The principal manufactures of Devizes are serges, kerseymeres, and broad cloths; the latter branches afford employment to upwards of 1000 persons.





Engraved by J. G. Smith, after a drawing by the late G. Piranesi.

Interior of the Church of St. Mark, Venice.

THE CHURCH, AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW,

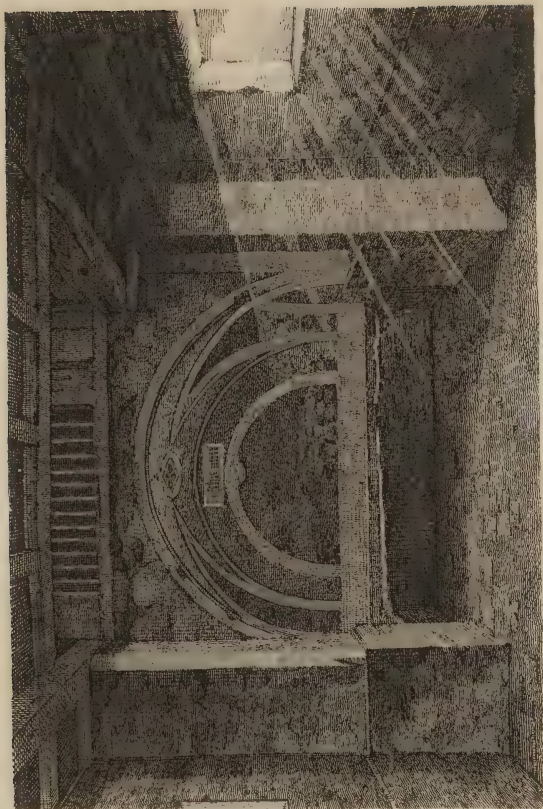
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GREAT MARLOW is situated in a very pleasant part of the county of Buckinghamshire, near the banks of the Thames. It is supposed by Camden to derive its name from the chalk commonly called *marle*, “which,” he observes, “being laid on the land hereabouts, communicates such new vigour to it, that the next year it is fit for tillage, and yields a double increase.” Mr. Langley remarks on this passage, that the learned antiquary has erred both in his derivation and illustration of the name; “for marle and chalk are two distinct substances, and their properties opposite. Of the former too small a quantity is found here to give name to a parish, and the Saxon name for chalk cannot be strained to this etymology. Marlow is called in Domesday Book *Merlaw*, which appears to me to signify a mere, or standing water, and this might then be the situation of the place; for near the town are some peat moors, in which stags’ horns and other animal remains have been found; and these moors were probably standing waters at that period.”

The manor of Marlow, previous to the conquest, belonged to Algar, earl of Mercia, from whose son it was taken by king William and given to his queen Matilda.

CHURCH AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW.

Henry I. who inherited the manor from his mother, bestowed it on Robert Melhent, his natural son, from whom, after various marriages, it became the property of Gilbert, earl of Clare. In his posterity it continued till the reign of Edward II. whose unhappy favourite, Hugh Le Despencer the younger, having married Eleanor, the heiress of the Clares, obtained possession, but soon after lost both estates and life. The attainder of the Spencers being reversed by parliament, their possessions were restored, and Marlow continued in this family till Isabel, daughter of Thomas, lord Despencer, earl of Gloucester, who was degraded, and beheaded at Bristol, conveyed it by marriage to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who dying in 1439, was succeeded by his son Henry. "This hopeful branch," says Dugdale, "was cropped in the flower of his youth, before the fruit of his heroic disposition could be manifested to the world, for he died at Hanley castle, in Worcestershire, June 11, 1445, being but twenty-two years of age." On the death of Henry's infant daughter, who survived him but a short time, this manor devolved to his sister's husband, Richard Nevil, afterwards created earl of Warwick, who became so eminently conspicuous for his conduct during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. that he was emphatically termed the king-maker. In the convulsions that ensued, the earl's property changed owners; for an act was passed in the third year of Henry VII. ordering restitution of all the



Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by W. G. Smith.

Chapel in High Street, Lyt. Marlon, D. 1.

CHURCH AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW.

estates of which the countess of Warwick had been dis-seised, with power to alienate any part of them. The meaning of this act soon appeared, for the countess was forced to convey the whole of her possessions in perpetuity to the king; and received the grant of Marlow, and some other estates, for life, in return. On her death it reverted to the crown, and was leased to different persons; but in the reign of Philip and Mary it was granted to William, lord Paget, for £1252. From the Pagets it passed through several intermediate possessors to sir William Clayton, who purchased it in 1736, and in his family it still remains.

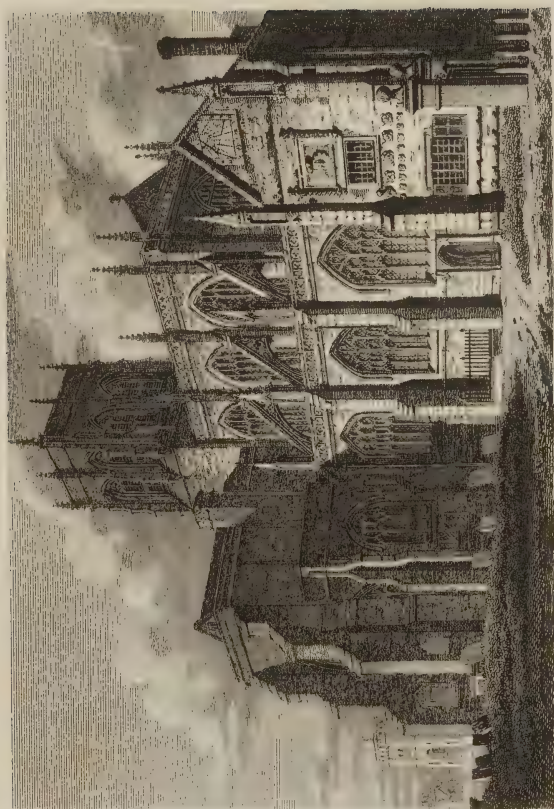
The Church is a large and ancient structure, consisting of a body and two aisles, with a transept dividing it from the chancel; from the tower rises a wooden spire, erected in the year 1627. The altar is of oak, handsomely carved. The Church contains many monuments, but none particularly worthy of notice.

Marlow consists of two principal streets, in the form of a T, and three smaller ones. The high street is spacious, on a gradual descent, and furnished with some good houses. In the High Street is situated the remains of the ancient chapel represented in the annexed Plate: the inscription over the arch is nearly obliterated.

The old bridge over the Thames appears to have been of very remote antiquity. Part of this bridge was destroyed by the army of major-general Brown, in 1642,

CHURCH AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW.

and the parliament ordered a county rate to be levied for its reparation. In 1787 this structure becoming ruinous and unsafe, occasioned an application to be made to the county for rebuilding it; but the magistrates not thinking the evidence of its being a county bridge conclusive, refused to accede to the request, on which the marquis of Buckingham proposed a subscription, and £1800 was raised in the year 1798, when the present bridge was erected.



St. James Church, London.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE.

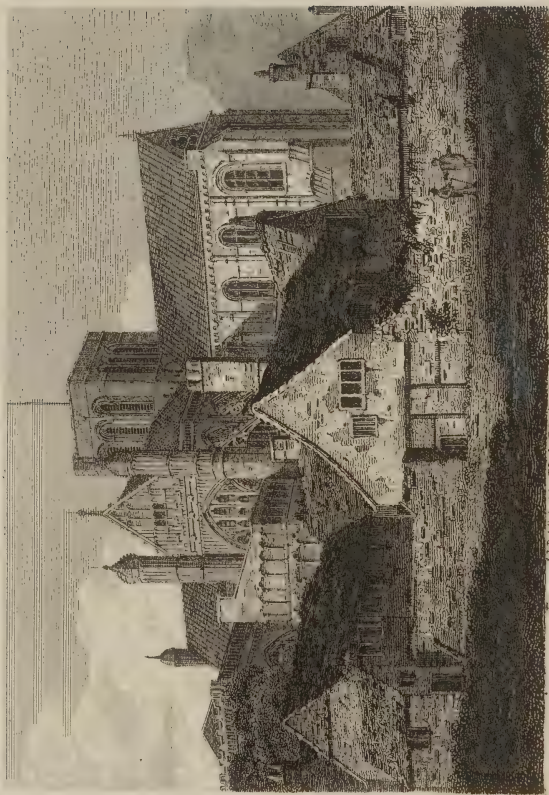
THIS magnificent pile of building contains specimens of different styles of architecture: in the porch and transept of the south side, and at the lower part of the west end and north side are some semicircular arches with mouldings, characteristic of the Norman era; but the upper part of the nave and tower, with the east end, the aisles, and some chapels, display the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI. when the greater part of the Church was rebuilt, after a fire occasioned through a dispute between the monks and townsmen, and which originated in the trifling circumstance of removing the font. Leland says, the latter were so irritated, that a priest of Alhallows shot a shaft with fire into the top of the Church that divided the east part, which was used by the monks, from that frequented by the town. This partition happening at the time to be thatched, the roof was soon in a blaze, and nearly the whole Church was consumed. The interior is light, lofty, and spacious, having the roof supported by numerous groins springing from the side aisles; at the intersection of the tracery work are a number of shields bearing different arms, with roses, portcullisses, and other cut devices.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHERBORNE.

Many chapels of ease belong to this Church, which having been both cathedral and conventual, was made parochial on the dissolution, when it was purchased by the inhabitants and the vicar for 100 marks. In the original Church Ethelbald, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert his brother, grandsons to Egbert, were buried.

On the north side of the Church were the cloisters and domestic buildings belonging to the abbey; some small portions of the former remain, together with the refectory, which extended the whole length of the west end of the cloister, and is nearly entire, but divided into three stories, which are all occupied by machinery for a silk manufactory.

Adjoining the east end of the church is the free school, founded by Edward VI. This school has been governed by excellent preceptors, and has produced several eminent characters. Over the door is the following inscription:—"EDWARDI imperio patet hic schola publica SEXTI Gramaticæ cupidis nobile REGIS opus."



Engraved & Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Winchester Cathedral, Hants.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

HAMPSHIRE.

THE Cathedral of Winchester is generally esteemed one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the transactions that have taken place there, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is hallowed. It is also curious as an instructive example of architecture, whether of Saxon, Norman, or English style.

The structure erected by the Saxon kings Kinegils and Kenewalch is entirely destroyed, but of that built by Ethelwold the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. The walls, the pillars, and the groining of this crypt are still in nearly their original state, and are, as Mr. Milner observes, "executed in a fine and bold, though simple and unadorned manner, that gives no contemptible idea of Saxon art. The Saxon church built by Kenewalch," continues the same gentleman, "did not extend so far towards the west, probably by 150 feet, as Walkelin afterwards built it. In consequence of this scale of the ancient church, its high altar, tower, transept, and the habitations of the monks, were considerably more to the east than they were afterwards

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

placed. Walkelin began his work by taking down all that part of the church that was to the west of the aforesaid tower, in the place of which he built up from the foundations the present large and massive tower, which hence bore his name; the lofty capacious north and south transepts, and the body of the church of the same height with them, and reaching to the full extent of the present fabric. He also built new cloisters, and all the other offices requisite for a cathedral monastery, in the situation which they ever afterwards held, on the south-west side of the church." Walkelin's buildings were completed in the year 1093, in the course of which all the offices that were left standing of the ancient monastery, and whatever else remained of the old church, except the high altar and the eastern aisles, were taken down, and in the next year the old high altar appears to have been removed, as the relics of St. Swithin, and other saints were then found under it. Abundant specimens of the work of Walkelin yet remain. "The most conspicuous of these," observes Mr. Milner, "is the square massive tower, 140 feet high and fifty feet broad, which is seen at the present day in as perfect and firm a state, to all appearance, as when it was built 700 years ago, and which was celebrated, in ancient times, for being the firmest in all England."

Numerous remains of antiquity in Winchester Cathedral will be given in our future numbers, and the present descriptive matter continued.



The market place at the foot of the church of St. Mary's, London.

From the West

TROWBRIDGE,

WILTSHIRE.

TROWBRIDGE is a market town, and is worthy of the notice of the antiquary principally on account of its church, which is esteemed peculiarly elegant and light; it consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and appears to have been erected about the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. or the early part of Edward IV. The western entrance is surmounted by a very elevated spire.

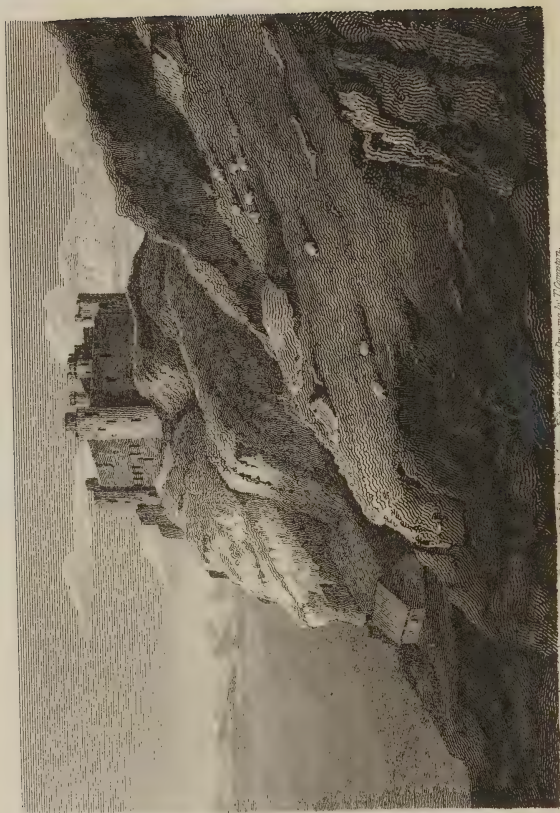
Trowbridge is distant from London 101 miles, ten from Devizes, and twenty-four from Marlborough. The market is held on a Saturday, and is generally well supplied, and well attended. The principal manufactures carried on here are for broad cloths and kerseymeres, and as these manufactures are on the increase, Trowbridge appears to improve in opulence and respectability.

The river Wore flows through a portion of the town, and gives beauty to the surrounding country; there is a handsome stone bridge over the river, near the extremity of the town.

The castle at Trowbridge was formerly a fortress of

TROWBRIDGE.

great strength, though now destroyed: its walls were extremely thick, and it possessed seven towers. Scarcely any notice of it occurs in history; and its decay has been so rapid, and so nearly complete, that but few traces of it are left except its site.



Engraving of the Castle of St. Peter, from a Drawing by T. Compton.

St. Peter's Castle, Normanshire

HARLECH CASTLE,

MERIONETHSHIRE.

HARLECH is in the parish of Llanfair, and is built upon a cliff which overhangs the marsh on the sea coast, near Cardigan bay. The Castle, which is tolerably entire, is a square building, each side measuring about seventy yards, and has at each corner a round tower, to which once were annexed round turrets: the Castle was defended on the east side by a deep foss. According to ancient historians, a castle was built here by Maelgwn Guynedd, prince of North Wales, about the year 530; and Edward I. founded the present fortress upon the ruins of the old castle: it was completed in 1283. In 1404 this Castle, along with that of Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, was seized by the ambitious Owen Glendwr, during his rebellion against Henry IV. They were both retaken about four years afterwards, by an army which the king dispatched into Wales; and his queen, the celebrated Margaret of Anjou, after his defeat at Northampton in 1460, fled from Coventry, and found here a safe asylum, and a long stand was made in this fortress against Edward IV. by a friend of the house of Lancaster, named Dafydd up Ifan ap Einion; it was however at last surrendered to the forces under the command of William

HARLECH CASTLE.

Herbert, earl of Pembroke. In the civil wars of Charles I. Harlech Castle was the last in North Wales which held out for the king.

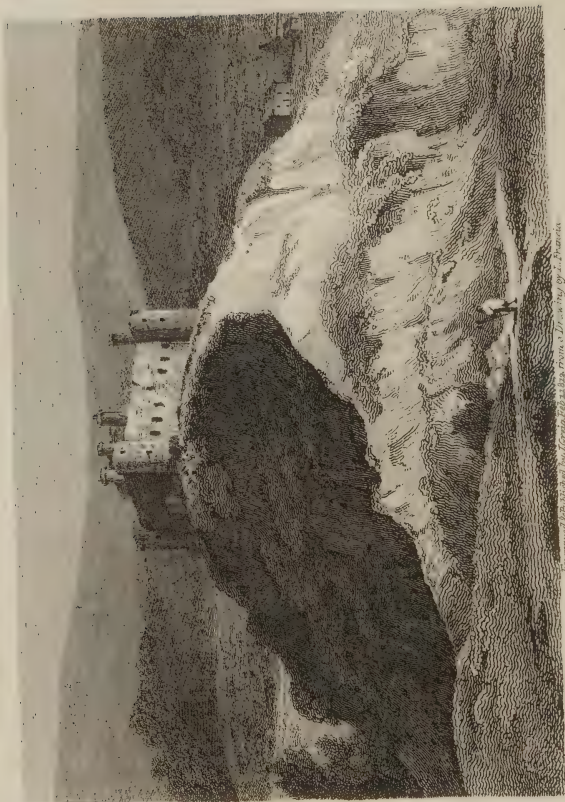
From the Castle, if the atmosphere happens to be clear, may be seen the peaked summit of Snowdon, elevated much above the other mountains, the promontory of Llyn, Crickheath castle, and the entire bay of Cardigan.

Near this place is a very curious and ancient monument, called Ceton Arthur, consisting of a large flat stone lying horizontally, supported by three others. The supporters are about twenty inches square; two of them are eight feet in height, and the incumbent stone, inclining to an oval, is eleven feet in length.

About 1692 an ancient golden torquois was dug up in a garden near the Castle, which is described as a wreathed bar, or four rods twisted together, and about four feet long; flexible, but bent in the shape of a hat-band, with hooks at each end, neither sharp nor twisted, but plain, and cut even, of a circular form, about an inch in circumference, and in weight eight ounces. This valuable relic of former ages is in the possession of sir Roger Mostyn, bart. Several Roman coins have also been found in or near the town.

Not far from the Castle is an old roofless building, once the town hall, in which it is said that the members for Merionethshire continue to be elected.

In the winter of 1694 this neighbourhood was much



Engraved by George F. Jones, from a drawing by J. P. 1840

Madison Castle
1840

HARLECH CASTLE.

alarmed by a kind of fiery exhalation, or *mephitic vapour*, which arose from a sandy marshy tract of land, called *Morfa Bychan* (the little marsh), across the channel, and injured the country much by poisoning the grass in such a manner as to kill the cattle, and firing hay and corn-ricks for near a mile from the coast. It is represented to have had the appearance of a weak blue flame, and by any great noise, such as the firing of guns or the sounding of horns, was easily extinguished. All the damage was done invariably in the night: in the course of the winter sixteen hayricks and two barns, one filled with corn and the other with hay, were burnt by it. It was observed at different times during eight months. The occasion of this singular phenomenon has not been accurately ascertained.

One mile from Harlech is a circle of stones thirty yards in diameter, probably one of those Druidical circles in which was held the Gorseddau, or Bardic meeting. Not far from hence is Cwm Bychan, a grassy dell, about a mile and a half in length, surrounded by black and dreary scenery. On descending into the hollow an ancient mansion presents itself, and ascending on the other side a deep mountain hollow occurs, called *Blych Tyddiad*. Passing upon this rocky cleft, beyond the higher mountains, on a sudden, a fine prospect of all the country eastward bursts upon the view, bounded by Cadir Idris, and other stupendous mountains.

The town of Harlech, or as it is written in some an-

HARLECH CASTLE.

cient documents, Harddlech, signifying a bold rock, is a very inconsiderable place, containing but few inhabitants, although it was once the principal town of this district. It was originally called Twr Bronwen, and afterwards Caer Colhwyn, from Colhwyn ap Tagnó, who resided here in 877.



Engraved & published by J. Thompson, 1791, in the drawing by J. Thompson.

Waverham Priory Norfolk.

WALSINGHAM PRIORY,

NORFOLK.

OLD WALSINGHAM was formerly a place of great celebrity, which was owing to the widow lady of Ricoldie Faverches founding, about the year 1061, a small chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary, similar to the Sancta Casa at Nazareth. Sir Geffrey de Faverches, her son, confirmed her endowments, made an additional foundation of a priory for Augustine canons, and erected a conventual church. The numerous gifts and grants to this famous religious house, form one of those extensive mazes of ecclesiastical record through which the antiquary is at times constrained to wade. At the dissolution, the annual revenues of the monastery were valued, according to Speed, at £446:14:4.

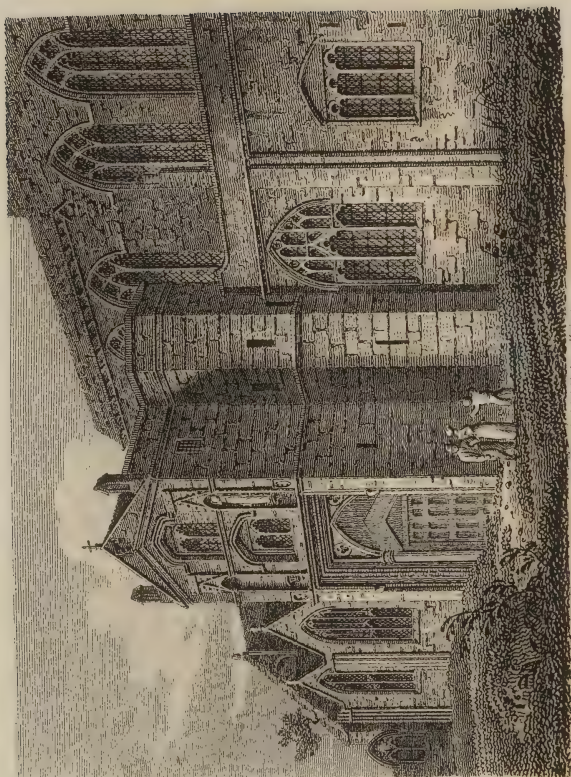
The fame of the image of the lady of Walsingham was very great. This vestige of Romish superstition was perhaps more frequented than the shrine of Thomas-à-Becket, at Canterbury.

The present remains of the Priory consist of a portal, or west entrance gateway; a richly-ornamented lofty arch, sixty feet high, which formed part of the east end of the church, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VII. ; the refectory, seventy-eight feet long and

WALSINGHAM PRIORY.

twenty-seven feet wide ; a Saxon arch, which has a zigzag moulding, and formed part of the original chapel ; a portion of the cloisters ; a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called the *Wishing Wells*.

The principal part of these venerable ruins are included in the pleasure gardens of Henry Lee Warner, esq. who possesses a large commodious house, which occupies the site of the Priory. Among the recent embellishments in the grounds, are a bridge across the rivulet in the front of the house, and the widening of the stream, so as to give it the appearance of a lake ; contiguous to the water, and intermixed in a fine grove of trees, are the various fragments of the ruins already mentioned.



North View of the Church of St. Mary, Munich, from the West.

ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND
ST. PAUL,

SHREWSBURY.

THE Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul was situated on the eastern banks of the Severn, having the small rivulet of Meole gliding beneath its walls. It is said that a church stood upon this spot in the Saxon times, to which was united a religious house, inhabited by a community of monks and nuns, under the government of an abbess; this custom was generally prevalent in the most ancient Saxon monasteries, many examples of the kind being upon record: Ethelreda, St. Milburga, and others, governed their own foundations; and in the year 694, abbesses were so much esteemed for their prudence and sanctity, that they were summoned to the council of Beaconsfield, where the names of several (but not one abbot) are subscribed to the constitutions there made. If, however, the foundation of this religious house was thus early, it must be acknowledged that it could hardly escape the ravages committed in the ninth century by the Danes, who subverted the monasteries, and slaughtered their defenceless inhabitants. After the settlement of the kingdom under Edgar, many of the abbey churches were taken possession of by secular priests, who not confining themselves to rigid monastic discipline, performed

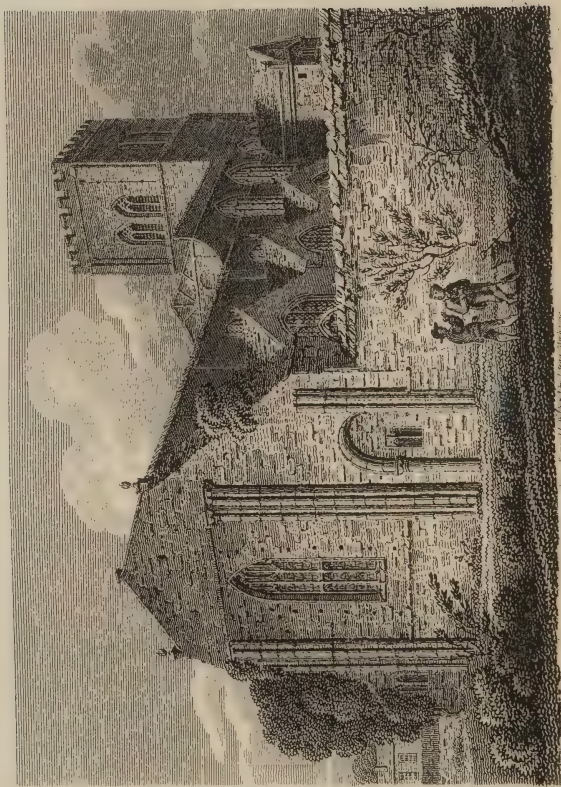
ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

the sacred duties, and contributed to the happiness of social life by marrying and maintaining an intercourse with the world. These secular monks began to lose ground about the year 946, through the exertions of Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, who introduced the rules of St. Benedict with so much success, that at the time of the Norman conquest almost all the richest abbeys in the kingdom were in the possession of the religious of that order.

William of Normandy, having subjected the kingdom, granted Shrewsbury, and nearly the whole county besides, to his kinsman, Roger de Montgomery, whom he created earl of Shrewsbury. He was no sooner settled in his possessions, than he began to refound the monasteries, and, accordingly, in the year 1083, began the magnificent Abbey at Shrewsbury, which he dedicated to the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul: it was most liberally endowed by the founder, and through his extensive interest, large additions were made to its revenues. The first abbot was named Fulcheridus, who, with three other Benedictines, were invited from Normandy, this order, as before observed, being now in great repute.

The Abbey Church was not completed during the life of earl Roger; he was succeeded in the earldom by his second son, who soon after came in great state to the Abbey, attended by his barons, and formally addressing the abbot Fulcheridus, he exempted the Abbey from all taxes, added to the endowments of his father, and, among





From a drawing published by J. Newbery, 1800.

East View of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury.

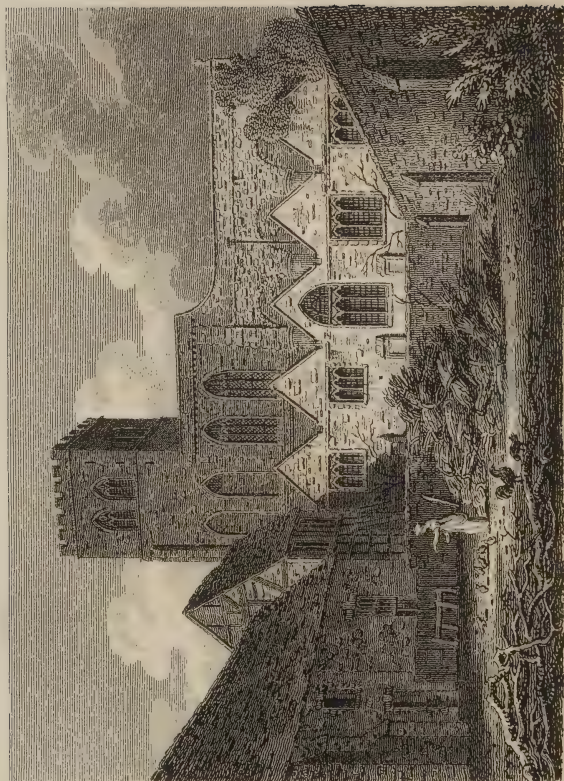
ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

other gifts, bestowed upon the monks a tithe of all the venison of his forests in Shropshire, that of Wenlock only excepted. In the course of a few years this house possessed such ample revenues that it ranked among the richest abbeys in the kingdom, and the abbot, as a spiritual baron, was entitled to a seat in parliament. The monks of this house appear to have had numerous disputes with the burgesses of Salop relative to their respective rights; though this was no uncommon thing with other religious houses: concession and forbearance being no part of the monkish character, whatever by their precepts they might endeavour to impose upon the laity. In the reign of Henry III. a litigation concerning the right of the burgesses to erect mills, was decided in a court of law in favour of the monks; and shortly afterward another cause between the same parties was argued before the king in person at Shrewsbury, assisted by the lord chancellor, treasurer, keeper of the privy seal, the justices of both benches, with the chancellor and barons of the exchequer, when the citizens again lost their cause. From the foundation to the suppression of this Abbey there was a succession of twenty-eight abbots, the third of which number was Luke de Wenlock, who incurred the resentment of Edward I. through his apparent opposition to the king's favourite object, the subjugation of Wales: on this occasion his barony was seized, and he was compelled to resign. The succeeding superior obtained the restoration of the barony by a fine of fifty marks.

ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

A relation of the manner of passing a single day within this Abbey, will give a general idea of monastic life. The monks rose at half past one in the morning, and at two were collected in the choir to perform their nocturnal vigils, which generally occupied them about two hours. After this, they retired for the space of one hour to repose; at five, commenced the service called prime, which being concluded, the whole fraternity went in procession to the chapter-house, where a lecture was delivered on some religious subject, and such admonitions and corrections as the prior or abbot might think necessary were not withheld. Thence they proceeded again to the church to assist at the early mass, which being ended, an hour and a half was allowed for exercise or study. At eight they again met in the choir to perform other services, which held them till near ten, at which time they proceeded to the refectory to dine. The monks waited on each other, and no conversation was allowed but on days of festival: dinner being ended, they returned to the church to chaunt their common thanksgiving. There was now an hour and a half for relaxation, after which they were engaged in various services till nearly the hour of supper, which was five, their laborious devotions were then resumed till eight, when they retired to rest.

The last abbot but one was Richard Marshall, who not being sufficiently pliant for the purposes of Henry VIII. after all the honours that he had enjoyed, was thrown



after a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. 1840

South View of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury

ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

upon the world with the miserable pittance of 10*s. per annum*. He was succeeded, through the interest of the vicar-general Cromwell, by Thomas Butler, who surrendered the Abbey and all its possessions to the king's commissioners: upon this occasion they repaired to the monastery, and summoned the members to the chapter-house, laying before them an instrument ready prepared, signifying that the lord abbot and his monks, moved by the grace of Almighty God, and of their own will and free consent, without compulsion or restraint, did, out of pure conscience, resign for ever to the king's use their whole property and possessions: this they were compelled to sign. Upon the conclusion of this farce the conventual seal was broken, and the Abbey declared to be dissolved.

The principal inhabitants, unwilling to have this magnificent house reduced to ruin, petitioned the king that it might be spared, to receive his majesty, or any of the nobility, who might resort to the town; this request was refused, and the purchaser was permitted immediately to commence his destructive operations.

The remains of this ancient Abbey are now inconsiderable; and, excepting the church, the most striking feature is the embattled wall which surrounded the precinct; this, on the northern and eastern sides, is nearly entire. Near the west end of the church is the shell of a building, supposed to have been the infirmary of the invalid monks; it is about 120 feet in length, and consists

ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

of two oblong buildings ; one part has been converted into a dwelling-house, the other is used as a barn.

The Church was originally in the form of a cross, having two lofty towers, one at the west end, the other in the centre ; the western tower, the north porch, and the nave are still standing. The tower is a well-proportioned structure ; its western side contains a noble window, which takes up the entire breadth, and nearly the whole height of the Church : under it is a door, which was the great west entrance ; it has a round-headed arch of Norman construction, into which has been inserted a pointed arch at some subsequent period. The north porch is almost entire. The door is a lofty pointed arch, encompassed by a suit of square mouldings : on the spandrills are quatrefoils with shields ; above the door are two stories, in each is a window, with an obtuse pointed arch, and extending in length from one story to the other on either side is a canopied niche ; in one of them is a hooded figure, like a nun ; the other probably contained a statue, but the pedestal only remains.

On the south side of the chancel is an old figure that was discovered among the ruins, either of the choir or the Virgin Mary's chapel, by the heralds, at their visitation of this place in 1633. They caused it to be placed in its present situation, with an inscription as follows :

“ The figure underneath, at first placed within the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, and afterwards





From a drawing by J. H. Wallis, Esq. by J. H. Wallis, Esq.

Monument of Richard, Duke of Montagu, Earl of Pembroke, 2^d Viscount of the Nobility in his time.

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

found in the ruins, was removed hither by the direction of his majesty's heralds at arms, in their visitation 1633, to remain, as it was originally intended, in perpetual memory of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, who was kinsman to the conqueror, and one of his chief commanders in the victorious battle of Hastings. He erected many useful buildings here, both public and private; not only fortified this town with walls, and built the castle upon the isthmus, but also the castles of Ludlow and Bridgenorth, with the monastery of Wenlock. He founded and endowed in an ample manner this large Benedictine Abbey, and when he was advanced in years, by the consent of his countess Adelaisa, he entered into holy orders, and was shorn a monk of this his own foundation, where he lies interred. He died the 27th of July, 1094."

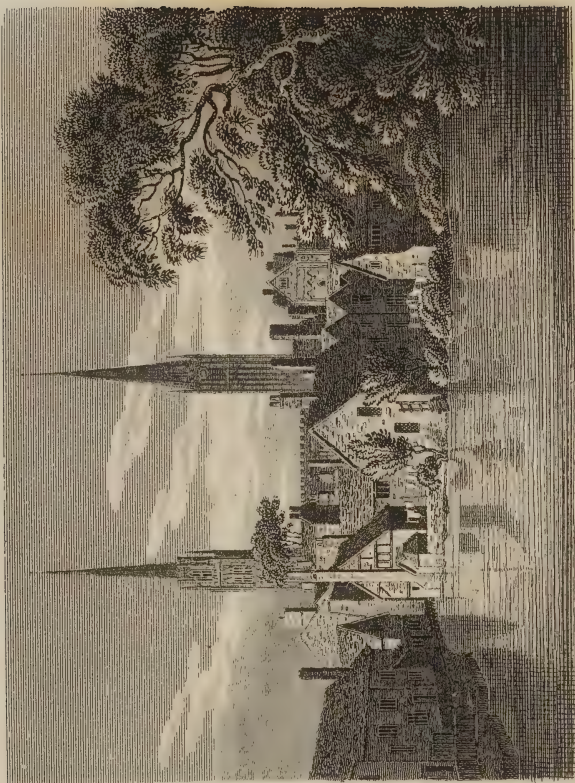
Shrewsbury was a considerable town at the time of the conquest, as appears by its rate in Domesday Book. In the reign of Richard II. a parliament was held here; and in the following reign it was the scene of an obstinate battle between king Henry IV. and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, the earls of Douglas and Shrewsbury.

It seemed the intention of the malcontents to depose the king; they published a manifesto filled with complaints, to which the monarch condescended to reply, but without effect. The rebels were encamped at Shrewsbury, where the king, upon arriving with his troops, again offered an accommodation, and the earl of Worcester was

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

deputed to treat with him; but the negotiation coming to nothing, the fight commenced. The king appeared at first likely to be defeated; his horse was killed under him, and his son, the prince of Wales, was wounded in the face; but he managed so well his body of reserve, that by their help he regained the ground he had lost, and the aspect of the day was entirely changed; the last charge of the royal troops was so briskly pushed, that the malcontents were defeated; young Percy was slain in the battle, and buried by the king's leave: but afterwards altering his mind, he ordered him to be taken up, and his body to be cut in quarters, and fixed on poles in the high way. The earl of Worcester being taken prisoner was beheaded in the town.

In the year 1551 the sweating sickness, so fatal to the English both at home and abroad, first discovered itself at Shrewsbury, on the 15th of April. It spread all over England in about the space of six months, and affected the English only: it chiefly seized men of a middle age; few women, children, or old men suffering from it—its crisis was completed in about twenty-four hours, and those who slept during the affection seldom waked again.



From a drawing by J. H. W. 1840.

Wentworth.

COVENTRY, *WARWICKSHIRE.*

THE city of Coventry is at the present time venerable on account of its many vestiges of antiquity. The principal ornament of the city in monkish days was a monastery founded in 1043, by earl Leofric and his countess; here was placed an abbot and twenty-four monks of the Benedictine order. The church of this monastery was most superbly decorated, being enriched upon its walls and beams with massy gold and silver: it was endowed with half the town and twenty-four manors, being dedicated, according to the custom and phraseology of the times, to God and his Blessed Mother, St. Peter, St. Oswald, and All Saints. The first abbot was Leofrin; but the title was soon suppressed, in consequence of the removal of the see of Litchfield to this place, the bishop being in such cases supreme of the house; but though a prior was appointed, the privileges of the house as a mitred abbey were continued. The bishop and his new dependants the monks were soon engaged against each other in the most rancorous disputes, and to carry on his designs for their depression, he scraped from one single beam of the church 500 mark's worth of silver. These bickerings appear to have been continued by his suc-

COVENTRY.

cessors, for bishop Hugh Novani, in a dispute with them in synod before the high altar, had his head broke with the holy cross; the monks however finally obtained the advantage, and, aided by the pope, procured from several succeeding monarchs many rich endowments, so that their revenues were valued at £731:19:5 *per annum*. Upon the suppression, Henry ordered the whole pile to be levelled with the ground.

The cathedral is supposed to have been built like that of Litchfield; nothing now remains of it but a fragment seen on the right in the annexed View. Near it is the church of the Holy Trinity, and more to the left is the beautiful steeple of St. Michael's; so that when the cathedral was standing, Coventry presented a matchless group of churches, all standing within the same cemetery.



St. Michael's Church, Coventry

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

COVENTRY.

ST. MICHAEL'S (according to Dugdale) is first noted by historians in the time of king Stephen; "for then," says he, "did Ranulph, earl of Chester, render it to the monks of Coventry by the name of the chapel of St. Michael, being satisfied by the testimony of divers persons, as well clergy as laity, that it was their right." This act of the earl's was confirmed by his son and successor. The earl of Chester afterwards gave the tithe of his estates in Coventry for the health of his and his ancestors' souls, commanding all his officers, upon pain of a grievous curse, to make due payment of them accordingly. The advowson of this Church being claimed by the bishop, the prior of Coventry and the prelate came to an agreement, by which the latter accepted, in lieu of his claim, the perpetual patronage of the churches of Ruyton and Bobenhull, which he then settled upon the cathedral of Litchfield. It was also agreed, that after the deceases of the then incumbents of the two chapels, the monks should provide secular priests and other fit ministers to serve in the said chapels, and allow them a competent maintenance.

The Church of St. Michael has at present one of the

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

most beautiful steeples in Europe ; it consists of a tower, enriched with figures in canopied niches, surmounted by an octagon, which lengthens into an elegant spire ; every part is so finely proportioned, that sir Christopher Wren pronounced it to be a master-piece of architecture. The Church within is light and lofty, consisting of a body and two aisles, divided by four rows of high pillars and arches ; the height of the steeple and the length of the whole building are the same, viz. 303 feet ; the width of the Church is 104 feet. This remarkable steeple was began in the reign of Edward III. by two brothers, Adam and William Bota, at their own expense : it was more than twenty-two years in building, and cost upwards of £2000.



Engraved & Published by T. Agnew & Sons, Manchester. 1847.

Hyampford, North.

AYLESFORD,

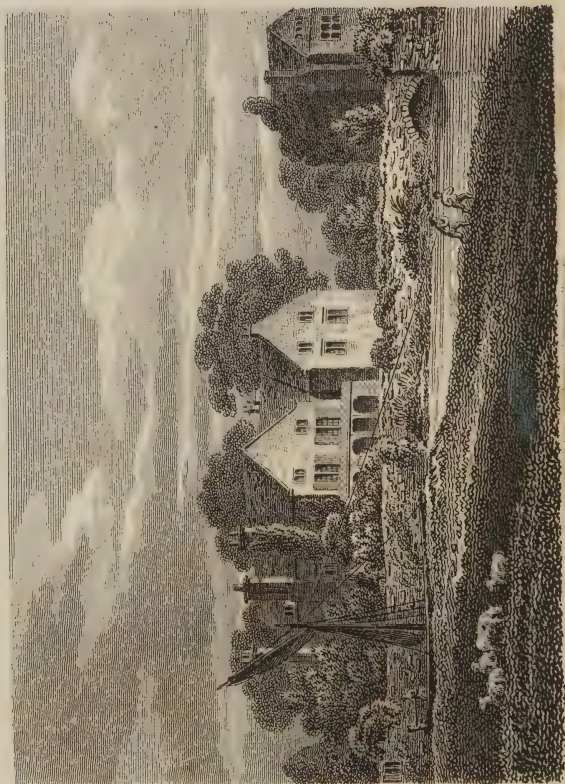
KENT.

AYLESFORD is pleasantly situated, about thirty-two miles from London. The river Medway, which flows by it on the north-west side, becomes here a fine stream of fresh water; and instead of the noisome smells arising from the salt marshes which prevail lower down, the river is encompassed with a range of fertile meadows, conducing to the health and profit of the inhabitants of Aylesford. At the back of the village the ground rises abruptly to a considerable height, so that the church, the vicarage, and other buildings, stand even higher than the tops of the houses that are below.

Aylesford is famous for a battle fought between the Britons and Saxons in the year 455, which was about five years after the first landing of the latter in Britain. Vortimer, the British king, first encountered the invaders on the banks of the river Darent, in this county: the Saxons appear to have been defeated, as they retreated to Aylesford, where passing the Medway, a sanguinary battle was fought, which ended in favour of the Britons; in this action Horsa, brother to Hengist, the Saxon general, and Catigern, brother to king Vortimer, were killed fighting hand to hand. The former is supposed to have been

AYLESFORD.

buried a little more than three miles north of Aylesford, at a place now called Horsted; in the fields near which are many large stones dispersed over the land, some erect, others thrown down; these are supposed to have been the monuments of warriors killed in the conflict. Catigern is said to have been buried still nearer to the field of battle, on an eminence, about one mile north from the village, and a quarter of a mile westward of the high road from Rochester to Maidstone.



The Friars, near Aylesford, Kent.

THE PRIORY, NEAR AYLESFORD,

KENT.

THE Priory, now called the Friars, is situated close to the north-east bank of the river Medway ; it was founded for friars Carmelites, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry III. by Richard, lord Grey, of Codnor. This monastery was the first for friars of the Carmelite order that was established in England ; they soon increased, not only here, but in every part of Europe ; and in the year 1245 held their first European chapter at this Priory, near Aylesford. In the reign of king Edward II. Richard, lord Grey, great grandson to the founder, bestowed upon the prior three acres of land to enlarge the mansion ; and in the seventeenth of Richard II. the king granted to the monks a spring of water at a place called Haly Garden, in the adjoining parish of Burham, that they might make an aqueduct for the use of their house.

At the dissolution of this place, which occurred about the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. its possessions were surrendered to the crown ; and, some years afterwards, Henry granted in exchange to sir Thomas Wyatt, among other premises, the site and house of the Priory of the White Friars, near Aylesford, and all buildings, gardens, and lands, within the site and precinct of it, and

THE PRIORY, NEAR AYLESFORD.

other lands in Aylesford belonging to it, to hold by knight's service, at the yearly rent of 10s. 3d. The son of sir Thomas above named, having raised a rebellion against queen Mary, was attainted, and his estates forfeited to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave the Priory to John Sedley, esq. of Southfleet, who dying without issue, bequeathed it to his brother William, who was afterwards knighted and created a baronet by James I. Sir William Sedley conveyed this estate by sale, in the reign of Charles I. to sir Peter Ricaut. Sir Peter left ten sons, the youngest of whom, sir Paul Ricaut, was a great traveller, not only in Europe, but in Asia and Africa, and published the State of the Ottoman Empire, and other books. He was much employed in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. The Priory, after passing through several hands, came into the possession of Henage Finch, who acquired great reputation in the time of queen Anne. In the reign of George I. he was created earl of Aylesford. The house, though much remain of its ancient parts, has been modernized, and is now the residence of the countess dowager of Aylesford.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

LIVERPOOL.

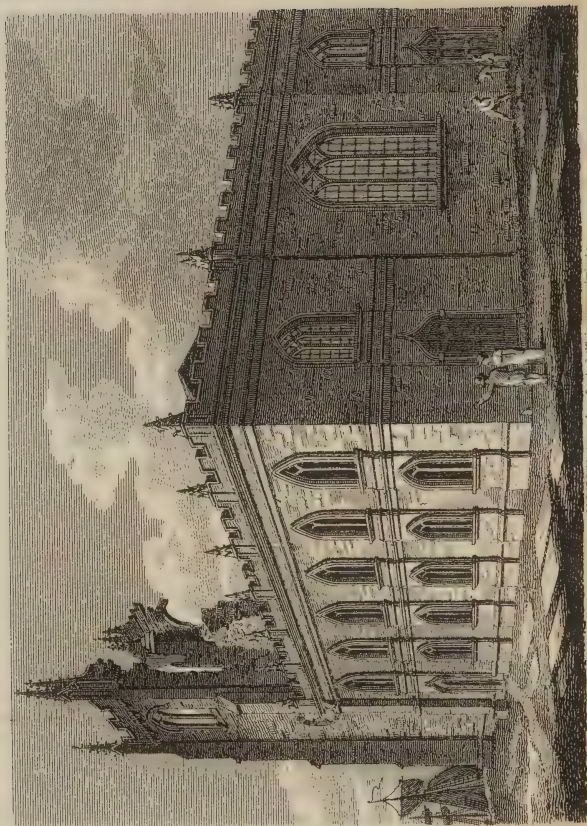
THE Church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, usually called the old church, stands near the shore of the river Mersey, at the north-west angle of the old part of the town. This was originally a chapel of ease to Walton, out of which parish, which was very extensive, that of Liverpool was taken in the year 1699, and this Church then became parochial. At what period a chapel was first built at this place is now, perhaps, impossible to decide; but as the situation is near three miles from the parish church of Walton, it was undoubtedly early; and the present edifice, or at least the tower of it, seems to have been erected about the time of Edward III.; but the various reparations of the Church have left none of its ancient character. Since the accident, which is hereafter described, the tower has been taken down, and amongst the rubbish placed under the additions of the year 1774, which, in digging a foundation for a new tower, was recently laid open, there are several fragments of the piers of the building and their capitals, just enough together with the appearance of the church in some old views, to justify a supposition that the body of the church was rebuilt in the latter part of the fif-

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

teenth century. These fragments are now destroyed, so that every vestige of the original structure is done away.

We now come to notice more particularly the awful catastrophe above adverted to—the fall of the tower, and its fatal effects.

“ On the 11th of February 1810, a few minutes before divine service usually begins, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the Church, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east corner, comprising the north and east wall, with the whole of the spire, came down, and, with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and in its fall carrying with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman’s reading-desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than from fifteen to twenty adult persons were in the Church at the time, and of these the greater part were unhurt; but the children of the charity school, who are marched in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered; the boys following last, all escaped; but a number of the girls, who were either within the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were overwhelmed in an instant beneath the pile of ruin—the crash of the steeple, and the piercing shrieks of terror which instantly issued from persons in the Church, and the spectators in the churchyard, immediately brought a large concourse of people



Engraved & Published by J. Carter from a Drawing by W. H. St. John, Esq.

St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, after the fall of two spires.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

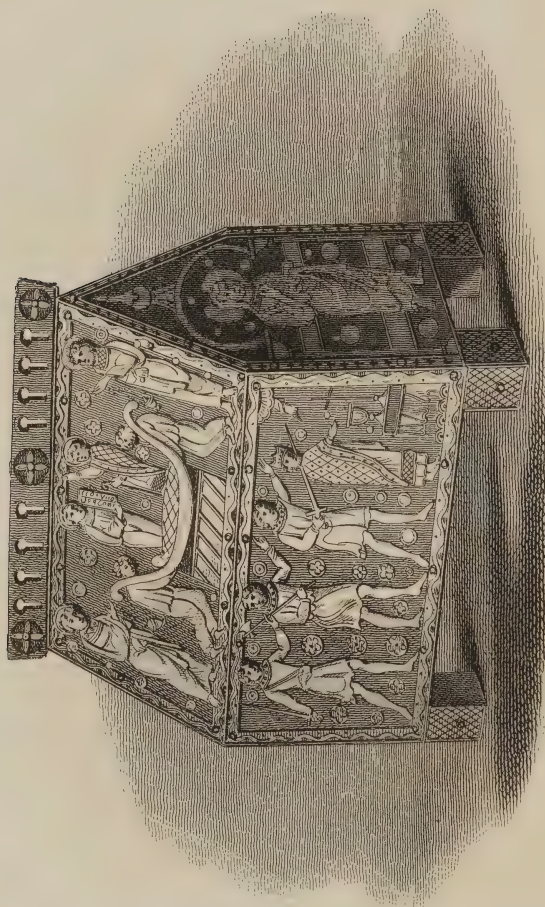
to the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims, till all the bodies were removed, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower and roof of the Church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hair-breadth deliverance occurred; all the ringers escaped, excepting one, who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive. The alarm, it is said, first was given to the ringers by a stone falling upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the man ran out, and immediately the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower; and their preservation would have been impossible, had not the belfry been on the ground floor. The rev. R. Roughedge, the rector, owes his safety to the circumstance of his entering the Church at an unaccustomed door: the rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister, was prevented from going in by the children of the school, who were pressing forward. The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, For God's sake, come back; he stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. We shall relate another instance, almost miraculous; a person named Martin was seated in his pew; the surrounding seats were dashed to pieces, and heaped with ruins; but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies have been taken from the ruins; and twenty-two were either killed, or shortly after expired—this number, if we consider the peril, may be

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

called comparatively small; but in the eye of humanity awfully great."

It is worthy of notice, that one of the ringers had laid down his watch on a tablet which projected round the interior of the tower, and a bell fell directly over it; upon its removal some weeks afterwards the watch was found undamaged.

On the 25th September 1811, the first stone of the new tower (to be erected from the designs of Mr. Harrison, of Chester), was laid by James Drinkwater, esq. mayor; Thomas Case and W. Nicholson, esqrs. bailiffs. The administration of these gentlemen will be memorable from their having laid the first stone of two ecclesiastical edifices—this tower, and the new church of St. Luke, at the top of Bold Street; and still more so from their eminent attention to the duties of their offices, and the accomplishment of that important work to the town of Liverpool, the removal of the prisoners from the loathsome dungeon of the old goal in Water Street to the commodious new prison in Great Howard Street, which was effected, after many years delay, through their spirited efforts, and unwearied personal attention.



Front of the Shrine of St. Ethelbert, Hereford.

Translated & Published by J. S. G. Brown, 1870.

SHRINE OF ST. ETHELBERT,

HEREFORD.

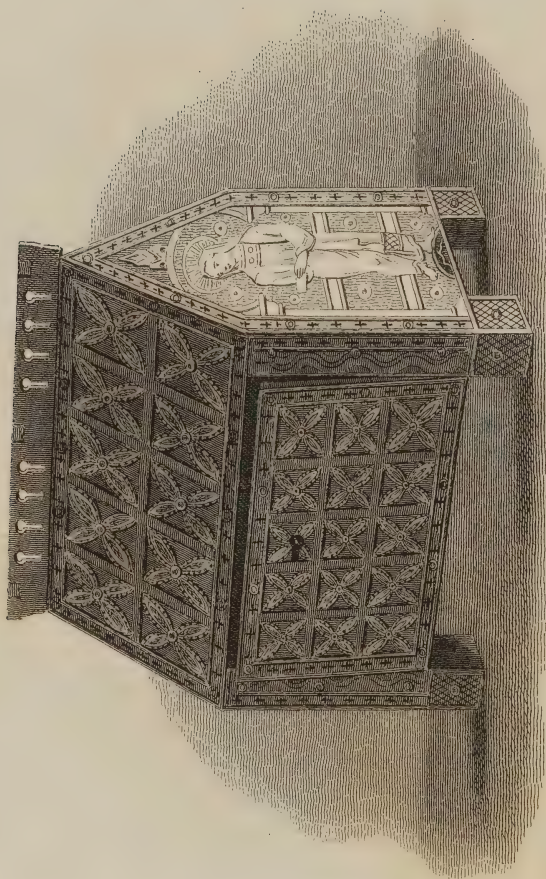
ETHELBERT, king of the East Angles, was murdered in the year 792, by Offa, king of the Mercians, whose ambition to join the kingdom of East Anglia to his own, induced him to commit this act of barbarity in unison with the basest treachery. The young prince Ethelbert designing to marry, came to the court of Offa, and demanded his daughter Adelfrida. He was received at first with great marks of affection and esteem; but these flattering appearances were of short duration. Offa, as it is said, by the instigation of his queen, was persuaded to break the most sacred laws of honour and hospitality, by the murder of his guest—immediately after which, he marched an army into East Anglia, and united it, without opposition, to Mercia. Offa was afterwards seized with such tormenting remorse on account of this horrid fact, that he resolved upon a journey to Rome to procure a pardon from the pope: this was easily obtained, upon his promise of being liberal to the churches and monasteries. Among other imposts attendant upon the monarch's engagement was, an annual tax of one penny upon every family in his dominions, for the support of a college of English students at Rome, founded by Ina,

SHRINE OF ST. ETHELBERT.

king of the West Saxons. This tax, in process of time, became very burdensome to England, under the title of Peter's Pence; and the popes, pretending it was a tribute that the English paid to St. Peter and his successors, continued the exaction till the abrogating times of Henry VIII.

The curious and very beautiful relic of antiquity which commemorates the assassination above recorded, is formed of oak, very thick and strong, covered with plates of copper, beautifully enamelled in different colours, and handsomely gilt. It is seven inches long, three inches and three eighths broad, and eight inches and a quarter high. The sloping part, or roof of the Shrine, measures three inches in height; the front panel five inches. It is almost universally regarded as a religious memorial of the death or martyrdom of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles; which took place at Sutton's Walls, near Hereford.

The figures on the principal side of the pyx, have a clear reference to a transaction of this nature; the attitudes of the assassins (cautiously advancing on tiptoe, and pointing silently to their victim, whilst one is in the act of striking off his head), sufficiently mark them as such; the martyr, surprized at his devotions, seems in the act of springing up to meet the hand, which, from the cloud, appears outstretched to receive him. It has been suggested, that this device might relate to some priest or bishop, assassinated during the celebration of



Engraved & Published by J. Storer, from a drawing by Miss H. A. Horton. Ap. 1842.

Shrine of St. Ethelbert Hereford.

SHRINE OF ST. ETHELBERT.

mass; but as mass is not usually celebrated with the head covered, and as the cross on the table is a simple cross, and not a crucifix, which last is generally used in public mass, it appears much more probable that the murder was committed during an act of private devotion; and the dress and crown of the martyr, rather denote a prince, than either priest or bishop.

The design on the upper part, or roof of the shrine, still has a relation to the martyrdom. We there see a sort of bier, on which is extended what we may suppose the body of the martyr; two men are employed in raising it from the ground: it is surrounded by figures, probably intended to represent angels, two of which are scattering incense, and two others, standing behind the bier, seem to point to Heaven. One of them bears a tablet, on which is an inscription.

The figures at each end of the Shrine may, perhaps, represent St. Ethelbert after his beatification; at least the glory round the head would lead one to suppose it; as none of the figures on the front, the assassins, the murdered prince, and the bearers of the bier, have any thing of the sort.

The colours of the enamel are three shades of blue; a green, red, yellow, and white—the figures are gilt; those in the front have the heads in relief.

The back of the Shrine is covered with a Mosaic pattern, of four pointed leaves repeated within square compartments. The back pannel opens downwards, as a

SHRINE OF ST. ETHELBERT.

door, and fastens with a lock ; on the inside is a plank of wood, on which is painted a red cross, the usual sign of a relic : the plank is much stained with a dark liquid, supposed to have been the blood of the martyr.

This pyx used formerly to stand on the high altar of Hereford cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. At present it is in the possession of the rev. Mr. Russell, one of the canons of the cathedral ; and by his permission, the two Drawings were taken—for which, and the foregoing description, we are indebted to Miss H. S. A. Horton, daughter of sir Watts Horton, bart.



Engraved & Published by J. Gray, May 1812, from a Drawing by N.H.

Whitby Abbey Yorkshire.

WHITBY ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

IN the year 655 Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, having invaded Northumberland with a great army, Oswy, the king of that district, endeavoured, by large offers, to prevail on him to withdraw his forces; but finding both entreaties and offers equally ineffectual, and that he must have recourse to arms for his relief, he, according to the superstition of those times, endeavoured to secure the divine assistance by the promise of religious foundations if he came off victorious, and under that condition made a vow, that his daughter should dedicate herself to the service of God by a life of celibacy, and that he would moreover give twelve of his mansions for the erection of monasteries. This done, he engaged and defeated the pagan army, although greatly his superior in numbers, and their king Penda was slain in the battle. Oswy, in order to fulfil his vow, placed his daughter Ethelfleda, scarcely a year old, as a nun in the monastery called Hertescie, of which St. Hilda was then abbess, who having procured ten hides of land in the place called Straeneschalch, built there a monastery for both men and women, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and governed by an abbess: this place was afterwards

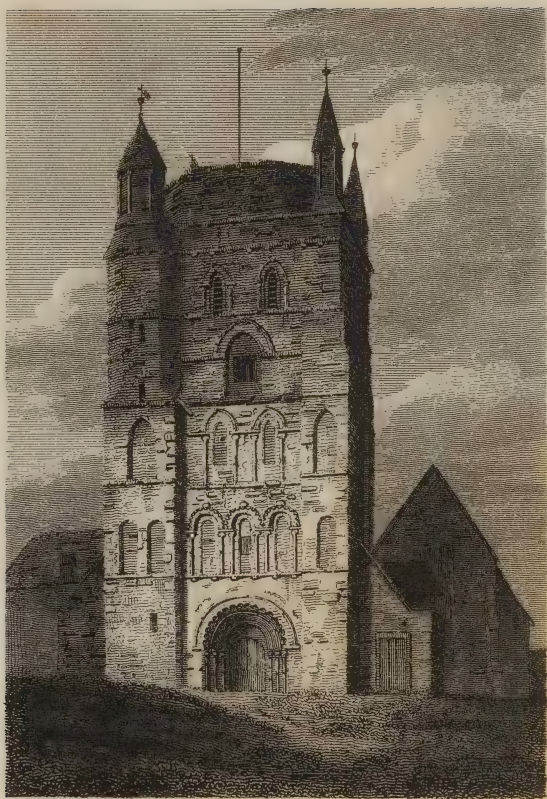
WHITBY CHURCH.

called Whitby. It was greatly enriched by the donations of Ethelfleda.

Burton, in his account of this monastery, says, "The building was began in 657 for men and women of the Benedictine order, and though really founded and dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed by king Oswy, yet the honour is generally given to St. Hilda, who became the first abbess thereof, and is generally called St. Hilda's, after her.

This monastery continued in a flourishing state till about the year 867, when a party of Danes under Ingua and Hubba landed at Dunesley bay, two miles westward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the east side thereof, still called Raven's Hill; this name it is supposed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Danish ensign, which was there displayed. They plundered and laid waste the country, and entirely destroyed this monastery, which remained in ruins many years, and was, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded by William de Percy.

In the progress of this Work there will be given several more views of these interesting remains, and the descriptive matter continued.



Engraved & Published by J. Greig, May 1, 1812, from a Sketch by J. Hawksworth.

New Romney Church, Kent.

ROMNEY CHURCH,

KENT.

THE Church at Romney is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a very curious tower at the west end, mostly of Norman architecture, as is also the chief part of the nave and aisles. The entrance doorway of the tower is a deeply-recessed arch, with diversified mouldings, greatly injured by plaster and whitewash: the arch is supported by three columns on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage; over the arch are three long windows with simicircular heads, supported by pilasters and small columns; the windows above these are pointed. A range of small heads has been continued round the upper part of the tower, and others appear in different places. The angles of the tower are terminated by pinnacles, which all differ from each other: on the top of the tower are the remains of an octagonal spire, that once crowned this fabric.

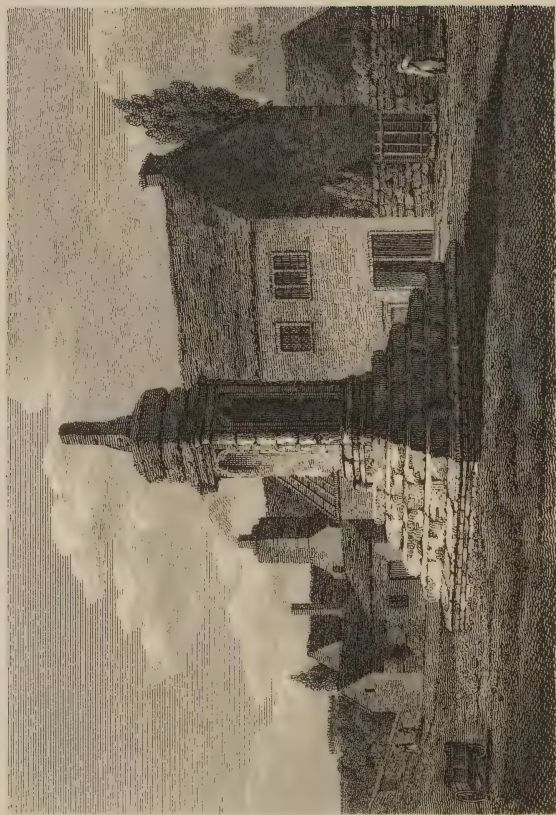
The whole eastern part of the Church is in the pointed style; the east window is very large, and handsomely ramified: the ceiling of the chancel is painted in compartments.

The Church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey

ROMNEY CHURCH.

of Pontiniac, in France, the convent of which founded a small priory or cell here, subordinate to their own house. This was probably made denizen on the dissolution of alien priories, as it is recorded to have been granted by Henry VI. in his seventeenth year, to the college of All Souls, in Oxford, at the instance of archbishop Chicheley; but it has since been alienated.

Romney, or New Romney, is a borough by prescription; but the inhabitants were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, nine jurats, and eleven commoners or freemen, in whom is vested the right of sending two barons to parliament.



Engraved & Published May 1. 1822 by J. Greig from a Drawing by H. Powell.

Stone Cross, Clearwell, Gloucestershire.

STONE CROSS AT CLEARWELL,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CLOWERWALL, anciently called Wellington, and afterwards Clear-Well, from the clear spring arising in this tithing, is a long, straggling village, situated six miles from Monmouth, and about twenty-one from Gloucester. In going direct through the village the Cross particularly attracts the notice of travellers. The erect stone which crowns it was, till within a very few years, much higher, but was unfortunately broke by placing a large bough on the top, on the 1st of May. This Cross is elevated by five tiers of stone steps; it is of a square form, and has a slender pillar at each corner, unornamented, but elegant; between each pillar is a recess, having trefoil heads; above them formerly arose the shaft. But little notice is taken of this Cross in history; it is supposed to have been monumental.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron, and is also famous for its quarry-stone. On the right is the entrance to the noble seat of C. Edwin, esq. (the top of which appears in the distance in the annexed View) a strong, well-built, and capacious mansion, and has much the appearance of a castle; it contained many pictures, the most valuable of which have been removed to Dun-

STONE CROSS AT CLEARWELL.

raven castle by Mr. Wyndham, the son of the above-named gentleman.

This house was built by the father of Mr. Edwin. It formerly belonged to the family of sir John Joyce, afterwards to the Grinders, then to the Baynhams, next to the Throgmortons, and has since descended to the very respectable family of the Wyndhams, in whose possession it still remains. The park was formerly well stocked with deer: the scenery around is very delightful, and truly picturesque.

Not far from Clearwell is Coleford, where traces of Claud Offa, or king Offa's dyke, are still visible. Coleford is a chapelry to Newland, which is a pleasant village, forming an irregular square round the church, and inhabited by many respectable families.



Engraved & Published by J. Craig, May 11812, from a Drawing by T. White.

Part of the Whitefriars, Coventry.

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY, AT COVENTRY,

WARWICKSHIRE.

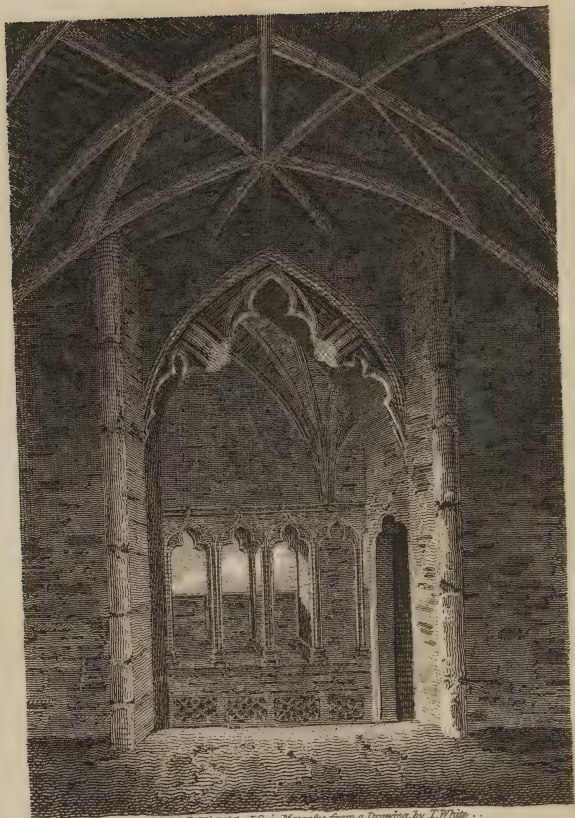
ON the south part of the city of Coventry stood the Friars Carmelites, commonly called the White Friars; the first institution of which order, as many authors affirm, was Elias, the prophet of Mount Carmel, in Syria, where living a retired life in the service of God, he gave example to many devout men, to repair thither for solitude: these being disposed over the whole mountain in private cells, were at length by Almeric, bishop of Antioch, reduced into one convent, at which time they elected out of themselves a superior, and first began the foundation of a monastery, where the chapel of the Blessed Virgin stood. But this origin of the institution of Carmelites, or White Friars, is much disputed: other writers affirm that it began not until the time of pope Alexander III. about the year 1170; nor till the time of Innocent III. nearly forty years after Alexander's death, had they any direct institution or order, which was first dictated to them by Albert, bishop of Jerusalem, out of St. Basil's rule; he gave them a party-coloured mantle of white and red, which was afterwards altered by Honori-

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

cas III, who, instead of the party colour, appointed that it should be all white, calling the convent of these friars on Mount Carmel the family of the Blessed Virgin.

This order appears first to have been introduced into England by sir John de Versey, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in the year 1250. On his return from the Holy Land he built for them a monastery at Holme, in Northumberland, then a desert place, and reported not to have been unlike Mount Carmel; but they obtained no footing in Coventry until 1342, in the reign of Edward III. when sir John Poultney, knt. four times lord mayor of London, erected this house for them, whose arms, cut in stone, are still to be found in the remains of the ancient buildings belonging to his establishment. As these friars lived entirely on the charity of the good and the devout, their Monastery was not endowed with lands, &c.; but it appears that they were not very poor, for so high an opinion had the strictness of their rules and the austerity of their lives obtained, that there were few persons of quality or great property who, in their bequests, did not remember them.

In the reign of Henry V. licence was granted to one William Borener to give them a piece of ground lying in Coventry, containing 141 feet in length and forty-five in depth, for the enlargement of their habitation, in consideration whereof they were to celebrate the anniversary of John Percy and Alice his wife, deceased.



Engraved & Published by J. Greig, Glasgow, from a Drawing, by J. White.

Part of the Cloisters. White Friars Coventry.

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

Shortly after the founding of this religious house, one William, a friar belonging to it, became very famous for his learning, and wrote many works; he was commonly styled William of Coventry. Balaeus mentions him with great honour, and enumerates his literary productions.

In the twenty-second year of Henry VII. died sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, in the county of Leicester, knt. he was the lineal heir of the above-named sir John; by his testament he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of this Monastery, appointing that at his funeral twenty-four torches, each having his arms upon them, should be borne by twenty-four poor men, every one having a gown given them, with the libberd's head behind and before.

Upon the survey taken in the time of Henry VIII. it was found that there were certain burgages in Coventry belonging to these friars, which yielded £3:6:8 *per annum* rent, and that the oblations in the chapel of Our Lady did, one year with another, amount to £5:18 *per annum*, in total £9:4:8; out of the burgages was paid yearly 20s. unto Mereton's chantry, in the church of St. Michael, in Coventry, and to the heirs of Robert Norwood, 2s. *per annum*, as a rent for the land upon which their church was built, with money for murage annually, and other payments, amounting in all to 31s.; the clear value of all that belonged to them was only £7:13:8 *per*

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

annum. The dissolution of this Monastery did not take place until the thirtieth of Henry VIII. when all the poor mendicants followed the example of the greater monasteries in making surrender of their houses.

After the thirtieth of Henry VIII. this house, with all that belonged to it, excepting the rent of 20*s.* *per annum* due to Mereton's chantry before mentioned, was, by the king's letters patent, dated the 27th of August, in his thirty-eighth year, granted to sir Ralph Sadlier, knt. and his heirs, to hold in burgage. Sir Ralph sold it to John Hales, who converted the monastic buildings into an habitation for himself: in his last will and testament, dated the 17th of December, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth, he appointed it to be sold by the title of Hale's Place, alias White Friars, in Coventry. "This was that John," says Dugdale, "whom the learned Leland called Hales with the club foot, which lameness and deformity was occasioned (as I have heard) by a wound with a dagger, that casually in running fell forth from the sheath into the dirt, so that as he stepped forward the sole of his foot did hit upon the point thereof." He died the 5th of January, in the year 1572: he was buried in the church of St. Peter, in Broad Street, London. His epitaph is to be found in Stow's Survey. But notwithstanding this will it was not sold; for John Hales, esq. descended from Christopher, his eldest brother, enjoyed it, and left it to his son Christopher Hales,



Engraved & Published by J. Grog, May 11th. 1761. from a Drawing by T. White.

Whitefriars Staircase Coventry.

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

esq. whose son sir John Hales, knt. and bart. left issue sir Christopher Hales, bart. who died a batchelor about the year 1717, and sir Edward, who, upon his brother's death, procured an act of Parliament for the sale of it, in order to discharge sir Christopher's debts. It was purchased by John, duke of Montague, who in 1722 conveyed it to Samuel Hill, esq. of Shenston park, in the county of Staffordshire, whose family enjoys the lands; but the mansion was sold to two tradesmen of Coventry, and has been used for the purposes of a manufactory.

The church belonging to this Monastery was taken down in the reign of Elizabeth, and the materials used for erecting the house of a Mr. Edward Boughton, at Causton, in this county. Of the other buildings of this house many portions remain, but in a mutilated state; the most perfect are the cloisters, the kitchen, and the staircase, of which we have given distinct views: the other parts have been much altered for the purposes of the weaving manufactory. But still they serve as a guide to point out the form of the buildings.

In the kitchen there is a rude stone coffin, or sarcophagus, of great antiquity, without inscription, or any sort of ornamental sculpture; it was found within the cemetery, and is now devoted to purposes very different from that for which it was formed.

Every hour almost produces some fresh mutilations

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

in these buildings, and a few years may perhaps entirely sweep away the present relics of the White Friars' Monastery at Coventry.



Engraved & Published by George Thomas & Co. from a Drawing by J. White.

St. Marys Hall, Coventry.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

COVENTRY.

THOMAS de Schynton, Nicholas Pake, William de Tuttebury, William de Overton, clerk, Peter Percy, Richard de Darkese, Simon Wareyn, John Vincent, and John de Pakynton, gave a fine to the king for license to found, in the seventeenth year of Edward III. a gild in Coventry, to the honour of St. Katharine; but this shortly after became united to those of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. John the Baptist—"Whereunto," says Dugdale, "belonged a fair and stately structure for their feasts and meetings, called St. Mary's Hall, situat opposit St. Michael's church on the south part, and built about the beginning of Henry VI.'s time, as may appear by the form of its fabric, and other testimonyes, the windows whereof are adorned with sundry beautiful portraitures and arms; that towards the north of several kings in their surcotes, whose names placed under them are as follows:—Rex Will. Conquestor, Rex Rich. Conquestor, Rex egregius Henricus quintus, Rex magnanimus Henricus quartus, Constantius Anglicus, Imperator Christianissimus, Rex Anthurius conquesto inclitus, Rex illustris Henricus tertius, Rex Henricus sextus."

Besides these arms in the great window at the upper

ST. MARY'S HALL.

end of the hall, are in other windows those of the city of Canterbury, Humphry, duke of Gloucester, John, duke of Bedford, sir William Babington, &c. &c.

In the windows towards the east and west are the arms of divers eminent persons, who were admitted of these gilds, or the united fraternity. The mayor of Coventry the moment he quits that office, becomes, by right, the master of this gild, and at all public meetings sits next to the mayor. The oath which the master takes on coming into office is as follows:—
“ I shall be good and true to the brethren and sistun of the Trinity Gild, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Katharine of Coventre, and all lawfull points and ordinances of this place afore this time ordeyned, truly to keep to my power, and in especiall all the ordinances that been or shall be the generall days ordeyned truly keep and observe. Also I shall truly receive and truly accompt, yield, as well of me receipts, as of all other things that longen to the master of this gild; and arrerage of my accompt, if any be, truly pay, or I depart from my accompt; and all other things truly doe that longen to the office of the said master: So help me God and All Saints. Also I shall once before Candlemas next coming, with six or four brethren of this Gild, oversee all the tenements of the same Gild.”

The Trinity gild before mentioned, likewise held in St. Mary's Hall, was founded in the thirty-eighth year of Edward III. by Henry de Kele and Thomas Orme of



Engraved & Published by J. Greig, Juneezie from a Drawing by L. White.

Interior of St. Mary's Hall.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Coventry, who had leave granted them to purchase land in the liberty of Coventry of the yearly value of ten marks, for the maintenance of two priests to sing mass daily in Trinity church, for the good estate of the king and Philippa his consort, and their children, and after their deaths for the health of their souls; as also for the souls of all the brethren and sisters of the same, and their benefactors for ever. This gild being in the sixteenth year of Richard II. united to that of St. John the Baptist, was upon that conjunction, and ever afterwards, to bear the name of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. John the Baptist, the fraternity thereof having licence granted to them then to purchase lands for the maintenance of nine priests, to sing mass daily in the chapel for the good estate of the king and queen, as also his uncles; and it soon began to be endowed with lands.

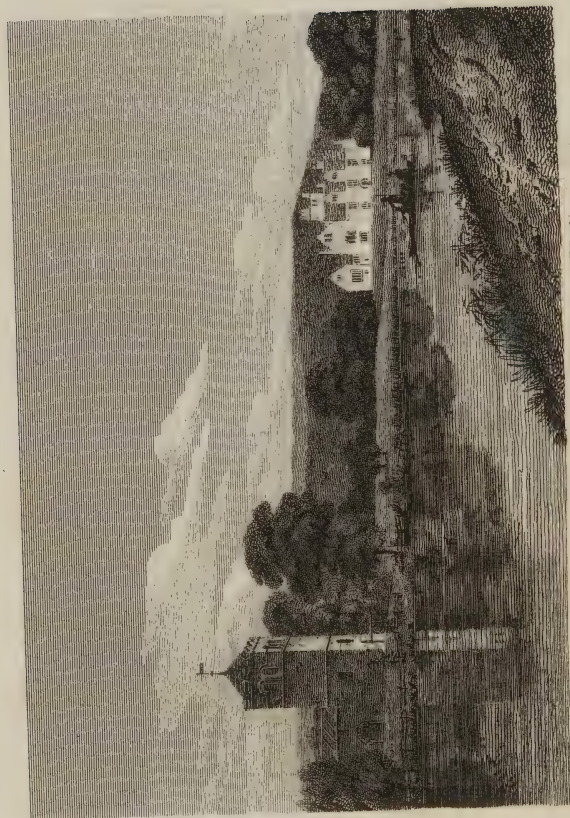
Upon the survey taken in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that Mr. Robert Glasmond, being then warden of these gilds, or college of Babelake (for by this name it was then called), had £8 *per annum* stipend, and that there were seven priests more, which had £4:13:4 *per annum* each for their salaries; every priest had likewise a chamber within the precinct of the gild, with 4s. *per annum*.

Adjoining to the chapel there was a place built for including an anchorite, as appears from a Latin Testament still in existence.

St. Mary's Hall is a pleasing feature in Coventry.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Its present appearance is very respectable: the great window facing the street is amazingly rich, and much pains is taken to preserve the memorials of former ages which adorn it; the painted glass is very carefully guarded, and the general good state of repair in which the whole is kept is highly creditable to the citizens of Coventry.



Engraved & Published by J. Grogan, Jun. at the end of a Drawing by T. Tomlinson.

Buham Abbey Berks.

BISHAM ABBEY,

BERKSHIRE.

THE remains of this Abbey, now converted into a pleasing country residence, are situated on the banks of the Thames, nearly opposite to the town of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and distant about two miles from Henley. It was erected by William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, in the year 1338, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. In 1536 it was surrendered to Henry VIII.; its revenues at that period were valued at £285:11 *per annum*. The following year it was refounded by that monarch, and more amply endowed for the maintenance of thirteen monks of the order of St. Benedict, and an abbot, who enjoyed the privilege of sitting in parliament. This was dissolved however within three years of its institution, the income at that time amounting to the yearly value of £661:14:9, and a pension of £66:13:4 annually bestowed on Cowdrey the abbot.

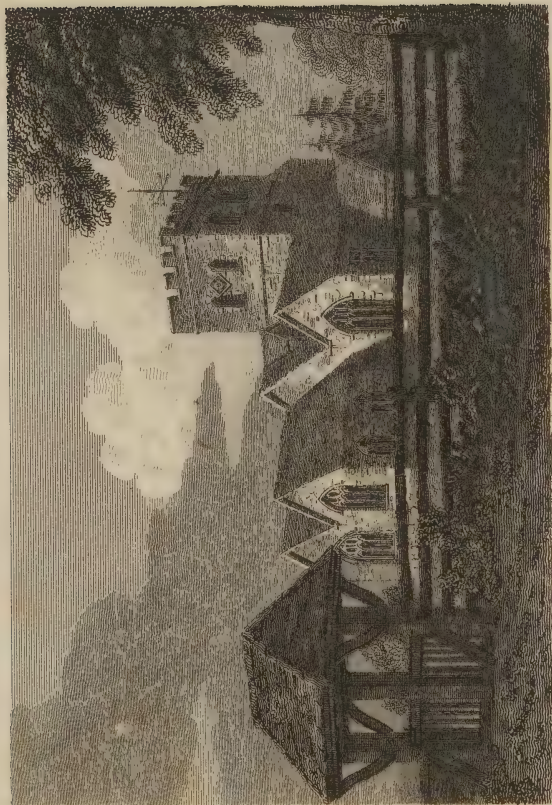
It is difficult to account for the various dedications of this Abbey previous to the period when it fell into the hands of Henry. In the first charter it was dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ and the Virgin his mother; in the second to the Virgin only; and in both the deeds of surrender we find it entitled the conventual church of

BISHAM ABBEY.

the Holy Trinity. The Abbey was frequently resorted to by Henry VIII. and also by his daughter queen Elizabeth, who made it her place of residence for some time : a large state apartment yet retains the name of the queen's council-chamber.

Bisham church is seated close by the river, and contains many monuments to record the memory of the Hoby's, to whose family the site of the Abbey was granted by Edward VI. The bones of the founder are said to have been removed from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, to this church by Maud his widow, she having obtained a license for that purpose from Henry V.

The banks of the Thames are, in the neighbourhood of Bisham, richly decorated with many noble mansions, and grounds beautifully laid out.



Engraved & Published by J. Cordy, June 1832, from a Sketch by J. Tomkins.

Little Marlow Church Bucks.

LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

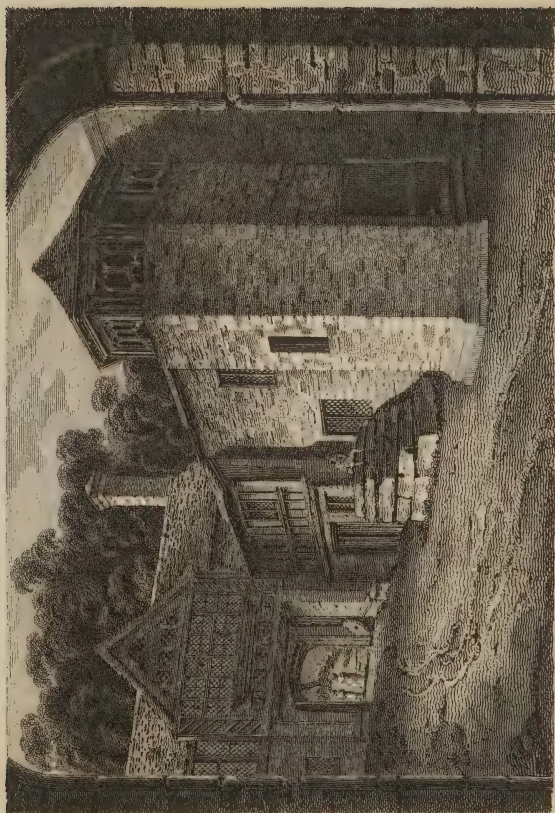
THE pleasing village of Little Marlow is situated about a mile and a half from Great Marlow, and was part of the possessions of Edith, Edward the Confessor's queen. On the conquest it was given by king William to the bishop of Baieux, but having escheated to the crown, was given by Richard Cour-de-Lion to his brother John, whose daughter Eleanor conveyed it as part of her dowry to William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, from whom it came into the possession of Gilbert, earl of Clare. Its further descent is involved in considerable obscurity, but it seems to have been attached to the Benedictine nunnery, founded here in the reign of Henry II. but by whom is uncertain. On the dissolution it was granted to Bisham Abbey; and after passing through several possessors, became the property of John Borlase, esq. a branch of the ancient family of Borlase, in Cornwall. This family came to reside in Buckinghamshire about the year 1560, and by their generous hospitality soon became extremely popular: sir John Borlase, bart. the last male heir of this respectable house, died in 1688, after bequeathing his estates to his only daughter, who had married Authur Warren, esq. of Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, by whom she had issue

LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH.

Borlase Warren, whose grandson, sir John Borlase Warren, bart. created knight of the bath for his great services in the present war, sold it to William Lee. Antonie, the present possessor.

The Church is a small ancient edifice, the interior of which has been recently repaired. Scarcely any part of the convent is now standing, the principal materials having been used in the erection of a farm-house.

The manor house of Little Marlow is an ancient, irregular building, standing at a short distance from the Church ; it has nothing either within or without that renders it particular deserving of notice.



Engraved & Published by J. G. G. 1822 from a Drawing by L. Francis.

Gwydir House, Caernarvonshire.

GWYDIR HOUSE, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

GWYDIR derives its name from gwaed-dûr (the bloody hand), in allusion to the battle fought here by Llywarch Hên, about the year 610. The ancient mansion, built in 1556, by John Wynne-ap-Meredydd, was an extensive pile of building, without much regularity, ranged in the quadrangular style, comprising an outer and inner court. What is left of this structure has little to boast as to architectural design, though it exhibits, in some degree, a portion of the splendour of its former possessors. This estate continued in the family of the Wynnes till about the year 1678, when it passed to that of Ancaster, by the marriage of Mary, the heiress of sir Richard Wynne, to the marquis of Lyndsey, and was afterwards possessed by sir Peter Burrell, knt. in right of his wife the baroness of Willoughby, eldest daughter of the late duke of Ancaster, in which family it now remains, under the title of lord Gwydir.

Immediately beyond the house the ground rises very rapidly to the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, forming the westward boundary of the valley, all which space is occupied by a fine wood consisting of furs, oak, sycamores, beeches, and ashes, in the highest luxuriance of growth that can well be imagined, whilst the summit of

GWYDIR HOUSE.

the rocks, and every crevice or step in their steep sides is adorned by the spiry spruce fir, the light airy pendant birch, agreeably mingled with the bright foliage and resplendent scarlet berries of the mountain ash. Half way up the rocks is an irregular plain of about five acres, containing the remains of an ancient house, consisting of a magnificent terrace and a chapel; and likewise a few cottages. From the cliffs above, this scene is unusually pleasing and picturesque, and the eye of the beholder is farther gratified by a view over the rich, fertile, and extensive vale of Llanrwst, watered by the winding Conwy, and enlivened by villages, and the seats of the surrounding gentry, which peep from among the sheltering woods which clothe the higher and bleaker parts of this noble scene.

Gwydir and its immediate neighbourhood is very remarkable for the production of plants that are not to be generally found in other parts of the country. On a wall, not far distant from the chapel by the road side, leading to Capel Cerig, grows the plant *sedum rupestre*; and in very sandy barren places, *tormentilla reptans*; by the side of a rivulet in a dingle, *nant bwlech yr hairn*; a mile from the bridge of Llanrwst, and about twenty or thirty yards from the turnpike road leading to Conwy, *thlaspi alpestre*; in the meadows on the banks of the Conwy, *orobus sylvaticus*; and in most of the moist grounds on the Gwydir estate, the *centunculus minimus*,



Engraved & Coloured by J. G. G. Jones, from a sketch by L. J. Jones.

Gnyddin House.

GWYDIR HOUSE.

stellaria uliginosa, *campanula hederacæ*, *vaccinium uliginosum*, and *rubus idæus*.

The town of Llanrwst, which adjoins the Gwydir estate, is situated on the banks of the Conwy, just within the Denbighshire border; the streets are narrow and the



GWYDIR HOUSE.

houses generally ill built: the high road to Holyhead passes through this town, which contains nothing very remarkable, if you except its beautiful bridge, built by Inigo Jones.



J. Smith del. W. B. Sculp.

ANCIENT RELIQUES ;
OR,
DELINEATIONS
OF
MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, & DOMESTIC
Architecture,
AND OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS ;
WITH
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

—◆—
Eheu ! quam fugaces labuntur anni !
—◆—

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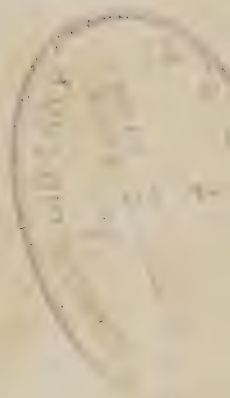
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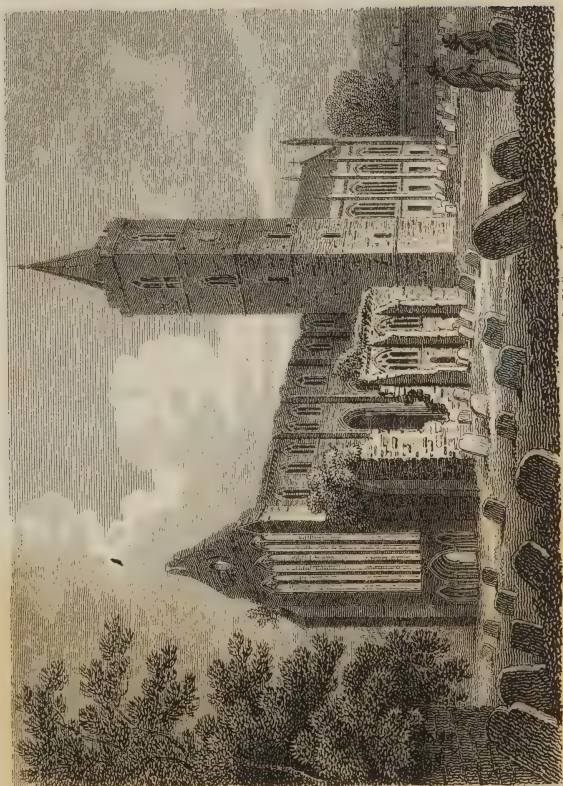
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dral	} Middlesex.
Manor House, Canonbury	
Hall of Christ's Hospital	
Writing School ditto	
Part of the Grey Friars Monastery	
ditto	
Physician's College	
Temple Hall	
Entrance to Temple Church	
Part of the Temple Church	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	

LIST OF PLATES.

South Door, Thwaite Church....	Norfolk.
Entrance to Canons Ashby Chur.	Northamptonshire.
South-east View of Dunblane Cathedral	} Perthshire.
North-west ditto	
Nave ditto	
Chorister Seats ditto	
Downe Castle.....	
Remains of ditto	} Somersetshire.
Foxley Castle.....	
Part of ditto	
Stane Street.....	Sussex.
Market Cross, Ipswich	} Suffolk.
Wolsey's Gate ditto	
All Saints Church.....	
Framlingham Castle.....	
Leiston Abbey.....	
Worlingworth Church	} Warwickshire.
Font in ditto	
Walberswich Church	
Blithburgh Church.....	
Font in ditto (Vignette Tailpiece)	
Remains of Blithburgh Abbey....	
Kenelworth Church	





Engraved & Published by J. G. S. from a drawing by J. G. S. in 1822.

N. W. View, of Dunblane Cathedral.

DUNBLANE,

PERTSHIRE.

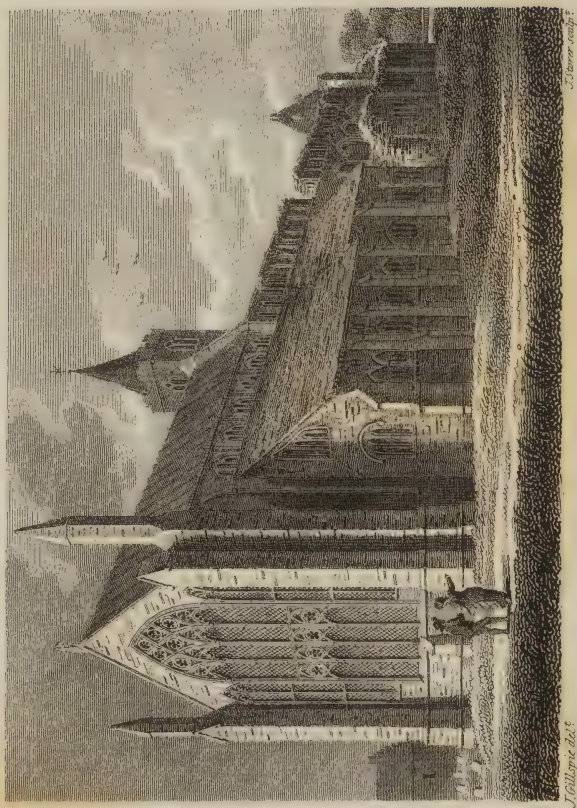
DUNBLANE is supposed to have been originally a cell of the earliest Christian clergy in Scotland; it is certainly of very considerable antiquity, and became at length of such importance as to be erected into a bishopric. Its name is said to be derived from *dun*, an eminence or height, and *St. Blane*, the tutelary saint of the place.

The cathedral was built by king David about the year 1142, and the see was probably founded by him at the same time. The greater part of this superb edifice is still standing, though it is principally unroofed, and in a gradual state of decay; excepting the choir, which is kept in repair, and used as the parochial church. The length of the whole building is 216 feet, and its breadth seventy-six; the height of the wall fifty feet, and of the tower 128. Some walls of the various offices and parts of the bishop's palace are still visible, which demonstrate the buildings to have been elegant and extensive; the whole site in its present state is impressively grand, displaying a range of venerable and hoary ruin which is rarely to be seen. Within the choir are several of the chorister's oaken seats entire; on these are carved antique and grotesque figures, among which may be traced

DUNBLANE.

a resemblance of cats, foxes, owls, and other creatures. At the west end are upwards of thirty prebendaries' stalls; on the right side of the entrance is the bishop's seat, on the left, that of the dean, both of oak, and most beautifully carved. In the centre of the choir several large blue stones still indicate the graves of the bishops and deans; some of them were formerly ornamented with plates of brass. Behind one of the modern seats is a niche, containing the figure of a bishop, as large as life; he is habited in pontificals, having the mitre on his head. Under the cathedral are many sepulchral vaults. The families of Stirling, Keir, and Chisholm, the Drummonds of Cromlix and Strathallan, and many other houses of ancient name, have separate burial places in the cathedral.

In the year 1662 Dr. Robert Leighton was consecrated bishop of Dunblane; and a few years afterwards translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy and others of the diocese of Dunblane, with funds for its support. This library with its funds were put under the charge and direction of the right hon. the viscount of Strathallan, sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, John Graham, commissary clerk of Dunblane, and their heirs male, the minister of Dunblane for the time being, and two other clergymen of the presbytery of Dunblane, chosen by the synod of Perth and Stirling. Under the direction of these



S.E. View of Dunblane Cathedral..

DUNBLANE.

curators, this library has received many additions, and is now a most valuable and useful collection.

In the times of the bishops and dignified clergy, their residences were resorted to by the great families, as metropolitan cities now are. Of this Dunblane affords many examples, such as *Montrose Lodging*, &c.; but they are all by the waste of time now nearly demolished, excepting that of viscount Strathallan, which is still standing, and inhabited. This mansion shews, from its ancient and stately apartments, the dignity of its former owners; it is only known by the name of "My Lord's House." The family of Strathallan, now represented by general Andrew Drummond, were proprietors of the fine estate of Cromlix, to which this house was attached.

The principal proprietor of Dunblane is now Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, who liberally took the lead in a subscription appropriated not only for the preservation of the remains of the cathedral in general, but more particularly for opening and glazing the magnificent east window of the choir, the beauties of which for many years remained unnoticed and unknown, from having been built up in the more barbarous ages with stone and lime.

The river Allan, upon the banks of which the village and cathedral of Dunblane are agreeably situated, affords a variety of fine specimens of beautiful and romantic scenery. This river rises in Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, on the northern side of the Ochills, about

DUNBLANE.

the distance of eleven miles from Dunblane. It abounds with Burn-trouts, and in some places with pike; salmon, gilses, and sea trout, are also got during the summer floods. The course of the river is rapid for several miles; afterwards it flows in beautiful curves through wide and fertile meadows; and in the last part of its course it is again rapid, its banks steep, mostly covered with wood, and boldly romantic, more particularly so near Kippenross, which has a walk branching from the Inn at Dunblane, considerably elevated above the banks of the river, and about a mile in length, being inclosed on either side with full-grown beeches, and having its declivity adorned with a variety of lesser trees: this pleasant avenue terminates near the house of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie. Near this mansion, amidst the romantic beauties of the place, stands the largest sycamore tree to be found in Great Britain: the height of its trunk is thirteen feet, the circumference of the bottom twenty-seven, and at about six feet from the ground, which is its smallest girth, it measures eighteen feet; at the ramifications of its branches its rotund is thirty feet: one of its main limbs was blown away some time ago, the remaining five are of uncommon magnitude. From this tree to the bridge of Allan, a distance of two miles, there is a foot-path commanding a prospect, which in point of romantic and picturesque grandeur is scarcely to be exceeded. The river Allan ultimately falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. The classical reader will recollect that



Drawn by L. Gillispie.

Eng. by J. Storer.

Nave of Dunblane Cathedral, Perthshire.

DUNBLANE.

the Scottish bard Burns has made the banks of the Allan the subject of one of his most beautiful songs.

A few miles to the eastward of Dunblane is Demyet, which forms the south-west extremity of the Ochill hills; it rises 1345 feet in perpendicular height from the valley of the Forth. Its summit presents a view, which for beauty, richness, and extent, yields perhaps to none in the united kingdom, if it is surpassed by any in Europe.

On the way from Dunblane to Demyet is the Sheriff Muir, where the battle of that name (sometimes called Dunblane) was fought in 1715 between the adherents of the house of Stewart under the earl of Marr, and the troops of George I. commanded by John, duke of Argyle. The right and left wings of each were defeated, but the superior generalship of the duke secured the victory to his majesty's arms.

Some miles to the northward of Dunblane, and near the banks of the Allan towards its source, is the Roman camp at Ardoch, which being the most complete in Scotland is worthy of particular attention. Its situation gave it many advantages, being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a great way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep bank of the water of Knaik, which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides being most exposed, very particular care was taken to defend them, independent of the regular lines of fortification. Here are no less than five parallel rows of ditches

DUNBLANE.

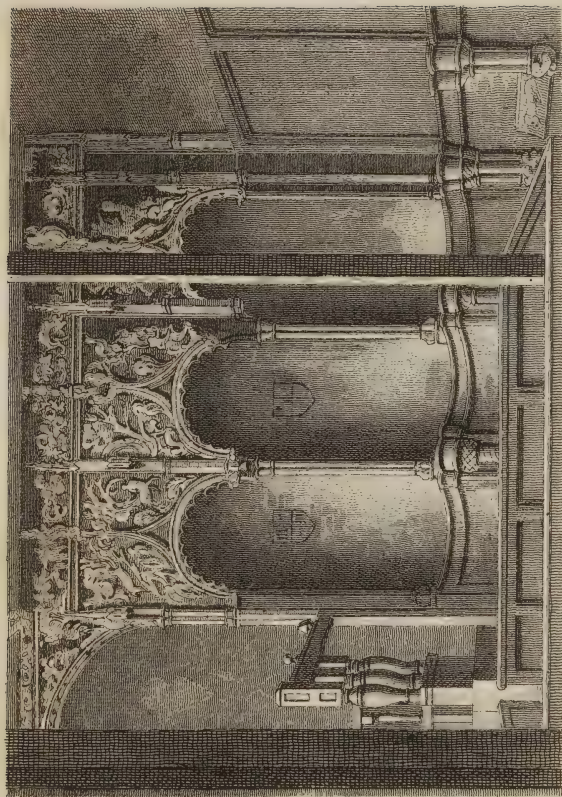
perfectly entire, whereas on the west side there were only two rows of these ditches. The general's quarters, or *prætorium*, the roads and lines of communication with a larger (but not so strongly fortified) camp, posts of observation, signal posts, &c. are still distinctly to be seen.

The whole of the lower part of the country along the Allan and the neighbouring rivers to the westward, including the Teath, the Forth, and their tributary streams, which flow through the districts of Monteath and Strathallan, rests on a beautiful exposure to the south, the spacious valley of the Forth above Stirling forming the base; beyond which rises, with a bold and regular front, a range of hills stretching from Stirling to Dumbarton. The chain of the Ochills forms the eastern boundary of this district, whilst the back ground to the north and west is composed of the lofty and imposing features of the celebrated Alpine chain of mountains, called the Grampians, containing successively the peaks of Benvorlick, Benmore, Benlede, Benvenue, and Benlomond.

In the centre of this grand amphitheatre is situated Doune castle, about three miles distant from Dunblane.

The date of the construction of this ancient baronial fabric is unknown—tradition reports it to have been built by Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was executed on a hill within sight of it.

It is very probable that the town is coeval with the



Engraved & Published by J. Sharpe from a drawing by J. Millar in 1792.

Choristers Seats, Dunblane Cathedral.

DUNBLANE.

castle; but when the church at Doune was built in the year 1756, there were very few houses, except some scattered huts; since that period however the vacancies have been supplied with neat buildings covered with slate. The town consists of one street, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch a considerable distance west, to a point where the roads from the bridge of Teath and Callender meet. On this point a very neat market-cross is erected, and passing the cross, the streets divide with the road, each division continuing to two bridges thrown across a small rivulet that runs south to the Teath—the three streets thus situated form exactly the letter Y. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war, in ancient times; and it is more than probable that at a very early period it was occupied by some fortification long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more likely, when it is considered that the present castle was built by one of the earls of Monteath; at a time when Monteath was a lordship of regality, it is natural to presume that the family would have called the edifice the castle of Monteath, after the lordship to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected.

For size and strength the castle exceeds most in Scotland, those of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton excepted. The walls are about thirty feet high and

DUNBLANE.

ten thick. The tower is on the north-east corner, and what remains of it is about eighty feet high, but its massy size and thickness detracts greatly from its lofty appearance. The north-west corner was formerly the family residence. The quadrangle, each side of which is ninety-six feet, is inclosed by the strong wall already mentioned. The great gateway enters from the north; its iron gate and bars are still entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry. From the great area you ascend to the tower and north-west corner of the building by two suits of stairs, opposite to each other, which appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

The western stairs lead to a spacious lobby that divides the kitchen from the great hall. The hall is sixty-three feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and the roof appears to have been covered with stone; but nothing now remains excepting the bare walls. The kitchen chimney extends the whole breadth of the room; supported by a strong arch, still entire. The whole building on the western side bears the marks of ancient grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stairs lead to the apartments in the tower. The first room is spacious, with an arched roof and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall already described, at the north-west corner, and was probably the dining



Downe Castle, Perthshire

DUNBLANE.

room; this part of the building being formerly the family residence.

From the south-east corner of the dining room a narrow stone stair, descending by a subterraneous passage, leads to a cell or dungeon, under the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted but from a room above, through a small square hole in the arched roof of the dungeon, probably left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive. Johnson relates, that a conspirator being detected in a design against the life of a chief (Macdonald), was taken to one of these dungeons in his castle, and "when he was hungry they let down a plentiful meal of salted meat, and when, after his repast, he called for drink, conveyed to him a cup, which when he lifted the lid he found empty. From that time they visited him no more, but left him to perish in solitude and darkness."

The first time a notice of Doune castle occurs in history, is sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed constable thereof by James V. The son of sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great seal of certain lands, to be called the barony of Doune. He was a steady friend of queen Mary during the civil wars, when this castle was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

Before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here in a room kept in repair for the purpose.

In the rebellion in 1745 it was occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows

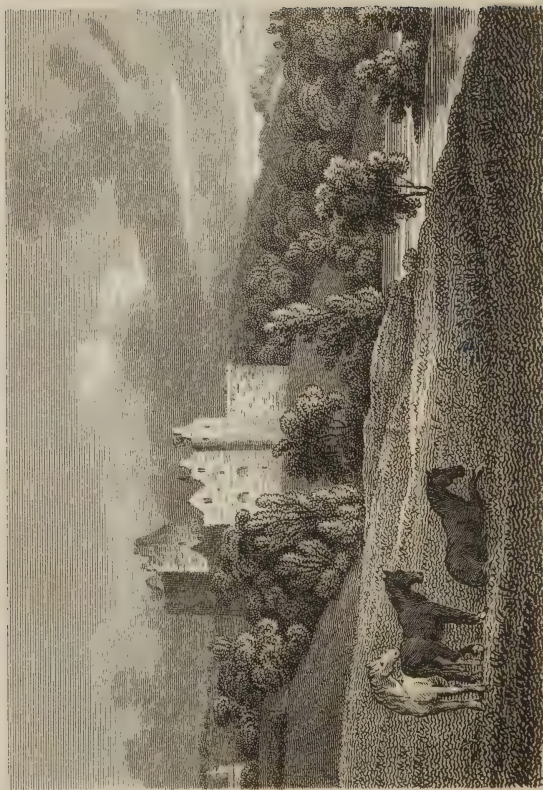
DUNBLANE.

and several swivels on the parapets: these guns were brought from a merchant-ship which had fallen into their hands. On its being evacuated by the rebels, an engineer was sent down by government to survey the castle, with an intention to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made tenable. But it is probable he reported to the contrary, as it has been neglected and suffered to fall into ruin. It is now the property of the earl of Moray, who has lately repaired the wall to prevent further dilapidation.

This castle is beautifully and strongly situated on a mound, and is accessible on one side only. On two sides, it is surrounded by the river Teath.

The character of the scenery connected with this river is now too generally known to require description. It is necessary only to mention that the whole of that scenery, which is immortalized by the poem of the Lady of the Lake, is upon this river, and its parent lakes, including Loch Catherine, Loch Achry, Loch Venachor, Glen Finglas, &c. on the one branch of the river, and Loch Lubnaig, the pass of Leny, &c. on the other.

A third side of Doune castle is defended by the steep banks of the Ardoch, sometimes called the water of Kilbryde, from the castle of that name, which is beautifully situated on a precipice that hangs over the stream, and which anciently was the baronial residence of the earls of Monteath, and now occupied by sir James Campbell of Aberuchill. This stream rises from a lake called Loch



Landscape of — over the — — — — —

DUNELANE.

Maghaig, which is nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter.

Tradition, as already observed, reports that the castle of Doune was built by Murdoch, duke of Albany and earl of Monteath and Fife; but however much we may be disposed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of that unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice.

Murdoch was the grandson of Robert, second king of Scotland; his father was created earl of Monteath in the year 1370, and in 1398 duke of Albany: in 1406 he succeeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert the third, and governed Scotland fifteen years. In the year 1401 Murdoch was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Honalden, and detained till exchanged for Percy in 1411; and on the 3d of September 1420, he succeeded his father in the government; but being of a sluggish disposition, and scarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in four years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune castle. Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdoch's father, who was a man of a bold, enterprising spirit, generous and humane, and much esteemed by all ranks of people at home and abroad: but any account of the true date of the castle can amount only to probability.

The misfortunes of Murdoch seem equal to his indo-

DUNBLANE.

lence ; for after being prisoner in a foreign country ten years, he led a retired life until the death of his father, when he entered on his short reign of four years as regent over Scotland, and soon became overwhelmed with the load of state affairs : his resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling ; Murdoch was taken betwixt Doune and Dumblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In the summer of 1423 the prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded on one of the Goven hills, to the north of Stirling castle, about half way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdoch's wife, being carried from Doune castle to the castle of Tantallan, in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children were sent to her in the prison, to try if impatient of grief she would reveal the supposed treason, but her answer was noble and elevated : That if the crimes objected were true, the king had done justly and according to law. Murdoch, his lady, and two sons, are entombed in their family burial place, in the small island of the Loch of Monteath.

THE STANE STREET,

SUSSEX.

THIS is one of the Roman roads, among many others, not mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine, although well known the whole way from Chichester (the *Regno* of the Romans) to London.

The military ways of the Romans were constructed with considerable ingenuity and labour, and may be described as a causeway of ten or twelve feet high : they led in a direct line from one town to another, which was seldom a greater distance than fifteen or twenty miles. The materials used in their construction were generally taken from the neighbourhood through which they passed, such as flint in the chalky districts, and stone where it most abounded : in some instances the surface was covered with pebbles or gravel.

When we consider the great progress of cultivation, and the continual change in the inhabitants of this country for the last 1800 years, it is hardly fair to expect traces of all the Roman roads, or the most trifling marks even of the military posts that were constructed on them : but in the instance before us we have a fine specimen, called the *Stane*, or *Stone-street*. This road came from London, and entered the county of Sussex by Oakwood,

THE STANE STREET.

and passing by Slinfold and Billinghamurst, entered Pulborough; whence it goes towards Hardham, Coldwaltham, and ascending the steep acclivity of Bignor hill, passes over Glating beacon, from which spot our Drawing was made. Here the view opens with amazing grandeur; the road keeping its course over some irregular ground to the North Wood, through which it passes, and is again visible over the corner of Halnaker Down, falling in with the present turnpike at Halnaker, and approaching the Roman station at Chichester. In the extreme distance is the Isle of Wight, with a large portion of the English Channel, and Spithead on the right: perhaps there are few situations in the kingdom that present a view so grand and interesting.



Engraved by J. P. Neave, Esq. from a drawing by J. P. Neave.

Ancient Coffin Lid, Anglesey.

ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARDCHATTAN,

ARGYLESHIRE.

Of the ancient priory of Ardochattan, founded in the thirteenth century by John M'Dougal, some considerable remains still exist, forming the residence of D. Campbell, esq.: the principal part of the edifice was destroyed by fire a short time before the Restoration, and the present dwelling, which was the hall of the monastery, was fitted up soon afterwards. Among other remains of the ancient interior is a curious recess with a groined roof, called the friar's closet; several windows, with the tracery almost entire, and the greater part of the chapel, continue to mark the architectural style of this establishment: the principal part of the site is now used as a burial ground, in which are several ancient monuments.

The relic here represented was discovered in this cemetery a little lower than the surface of the earth, a few years ago; and it now remains uncovered for the inspection of the curious; it contains an inscription in Latin, translated as follows: "Here lie M'Dougal and Duncan, also Dougal their successor, the first two of whom descended from the same father and mother; but Dougal, who erected this monument, was by a former union; he died in the year 1502."

ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARD CHATTAN.

In this district stood the famous city of Beregonium : it was situated between two hills, one called *dun macsnichan*, “ the hill of Snachan’s son :” and the other, much superior in height, is named *dun bhail an righ*, “ the hill of the king’s town.” A street paved with common stones, running from the foot of one hill to the other ; is still called the Market Street, and another place, at a little distance, is named the Meal Street. A few years ago a man cutting plats in a moss between the two hills, found one of the wooden pipes that conveyed the water from one hill to the other, at the depth of five feet below the surface ; no traces of any distinct buildings or fortifications are to be found on either side of the hills, the foundations having been dug up for the purpose of erecting houses in the neighbourhood. There is a tradition among the lower orders that this city was destroyed by fire from Heaven.



Engraved & Published by J. Storer from a Drawing by H. G. Carter and Aug. Baker.

The Manor House, Canonbury, Middlesex.

CANONBURY,

MIDDLESEX.

THE manor of Canonbury stands in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, upon an eminence which commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country and the metropolis. This manor is supposed to have been given by Ralph de Berners to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; it was enumerated among other possessions of that house in the reign of Henry III. The prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew afterwards had his residence here, hence its name Canonsbury, bury signifying bower, or burgh, a dwelling. Upon the dissolution the estate was given to lord Cromwell, who being soon after attainted, it reverted to the crown, and a rent charge of £20 *per annum* was taken from it, as part of the jointure of the divorced Ann of Cleves. Edward VI. granted this manor to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; by his attainder and death it came again to the crown, and was given by queen Mary to sir John Spencer, who is said to have been the richest subject of that time; his heiress marrying the earl of Northampton, conveyed the manor to that noble family.

The greatest part of the ancient residence is now taken down; what remains consists of a lofty brick

CANONBURY.

tower, seventeen feet square and fifty-eight high, with some adjoining erections and large fragments of the park walls: the latter are daily giving way to the enormous system of building now carrying on here, as well as in every other direction near the metropolis. The present remains of Canonbury appear to have been erected by William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, some time between the years 1509 and 1532, as well on account of his device, a bolt and tun, which still remains cut in stone upon various parts of the walls, as from the style of the buildings, which are evidently of that period; the inside of the square tower retains much of its original appearance, and is ornamented with pannelling, curiously carved, though in greater part daubed and disguised with paint and paper hangings.



Engraved & Published by J. Storer, Aug. 1811.

Monument in Pelynt Church, Cornwall.

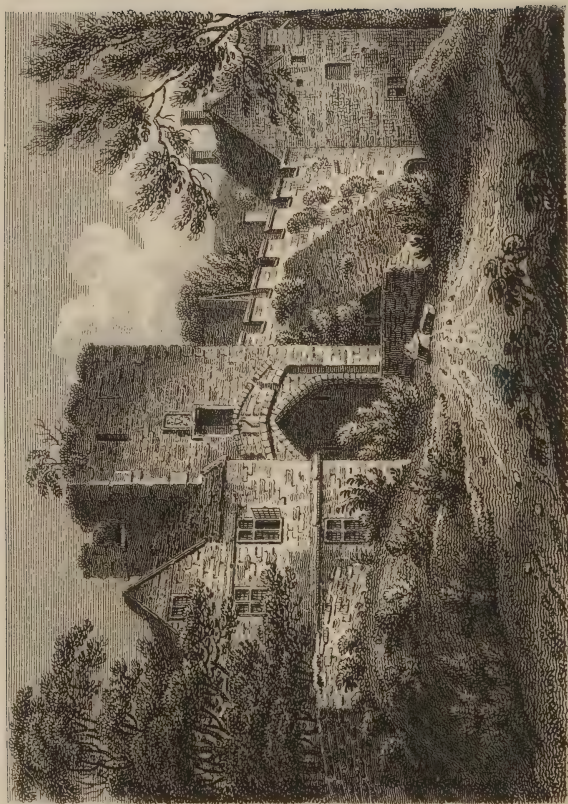
MONUMENT IN PELYNT CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

PELYNT Church, near Looe, in Cornwall, is of considerable antiquity, being in a mixed style of Saxon and Gothic architecture: it consists of two main aisles, with a nave, transept, and chancel, and two side aisles, one called Trelawney, and the other Bake. In the former are four marble stones, with appropriate inscriptions, to the memory of some of the Trelawneys; underneath is a vault, in which the remains of several of the same family, including the bishop, have been deposited: also Mrs. Pole, the mother of the present Mr. Pole Carew. In the other, or Bake aisle, on a plain slate stone, is a figure at full length, representing —— Achym, esq. who formerly was possessed of a considerable estate in this parish. There are several other funereal devices upon different parts of the walls. The principal ornament of the Church is a large marble Monument, erected to the memory of Francis Buller, esq. who died September 7, 1615; he was settled at Tregarrick, in the parish of Pelynt, and descended by his mother from the elder branch of the Courtenays, earls of Devonshire and barons of Oakhampton, which titles became extinct by the death of Edward, earl of Devonshire, at Padua, in 1556. Francis Buller was the

MONUMENT IN PELYNT CHURCH.

father of sir Richard Buller, knt. of Shillingham, in Cornwall, who was the ancestor of John Francis Buller, esq. ; this gentleman, at considerable cost, repaired the monument of his ancestor in Pelynt Church, about the year 1726. His great grandson, James Buller, esq. of Downes, in the county of Devon, and of Shillingham, in Cornwall, is at this time one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Exeter.



Furley Castle, Somersetshire.

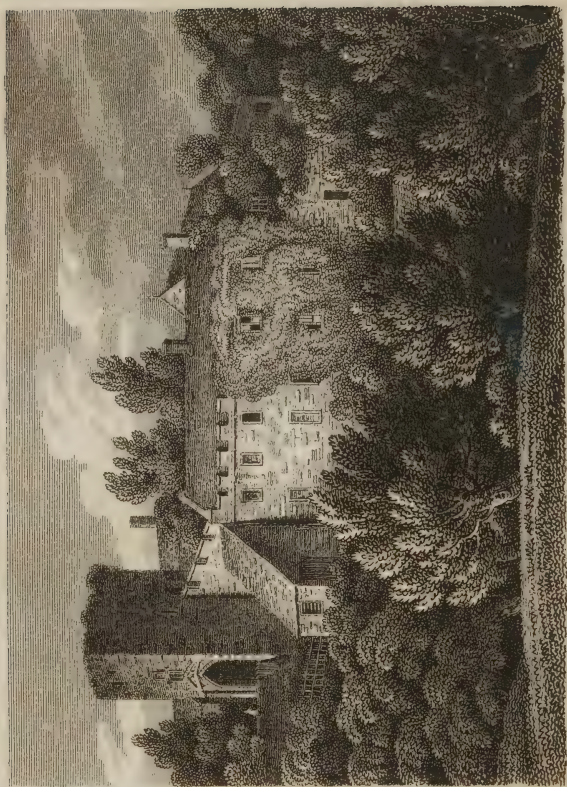
FARLEY CASTLE,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE village of Farley is beautifully situated within about six miles of Bath. It was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon one of his followers, at whose death it reverted to the crown, and was given by William Rufus to Hugh de Montfort, a native of Normandy. In the latter years of Henry III. sir Henry de Montfort had his baronial residence at this place, which gave rise to its appellation of Farley Montfort; it afterwards by purchase became part of the possession of Thomas, lord Hungerford, and continued in his family as a chief seat for the space of nearly 300 years: during this period it received many additions and alterations, and was esteemed a fortress of considerable importance. Like the generality of these warlike structures, it has been gradually decaying, and now presents a most romantic scene. Its ruins stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, embowered with oaks, walnut trees, and poplars. It consisted of two courts or wards, lying north and south; the court northward was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south; and was flanked by four round towers sixty feet in height. Each of these towers, the walls of which are five feet thick,

FARLEY CASTLE.

were originally divided into three stories, the apartments lighted by narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining, and beautifully veiled with ivy. More than half also of the north-east tower is still standing: the southern wall being fallen down, the windows and old chimney pieces, interwoven with ivy and wild roses, appear to view. The north-west tower is quite down, as are also almost all the intermediate walls and building, except a small portion of the parapet northward, which overlooks a deep dell, shaded with the thickest wood. In this court stood the great hall and the state apartments, which (if tradition speaks the truth) were not to be equalled in grandeur by any structure in this part of England, being decorated with rich tapestry, exquisite sculpture, and beautiful paintings. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with armour worn by its martial possessors, and spoils brought from Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and Calais. But of these buildings, which towards the close of the last century were nearly entire, the smallest remnant now is not left standing, the whole area of the court being rudely strewed with the ruins, which lie in heaps, covered with weeds and luxuriant herbage. A large gateway led from this to the southern court, in which were the offices, stables, store-houses, and guard rooms; the principal entrance was on the east side, through an embattled gate-house, the shell of which is still standing; before it there was formerly a draw-bridge



Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith

Part of the interior of the Castle, Somersetshire.

FARLEY CASTLE.

over a deep moat, which surrounded the whole castle ; the holes through which the pullies of the bridge passed are still visible in the gateway wall, and over the arch are the arms and crest of the Hungerfords, richly sculptured in the stone. On the eastern side of this court stands the chapel, to which there is a descent of several steps ; this building has of late years been repaired ; it consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former fifty-six feet in length, and nineteen and a half in breadth ; the latter twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite : against the south wall stands the old pulpit, and underneath it are several pieces of armour, such as a head-piece, breast-plate, with a saddle, brought hither in an old chest from the castle hall before the time of its demolition. Behind the chapel stands the old habitation of lord Walter Hungerford's, two chantry priests, now converted into a dairy ; the external walls of this part of the castle retain some of their pristine battlements. In this Castle was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV. This lady was heiress to her brother Edward and to her grandfather Richard Neville, earls of Salisbury and Warwick, and was in 1513 created countess of Salisbury by king Henry VIII. She married sir Richard Pole, knt. by whom she had four sons ; the youngest of them, Reginald, was the pope's cardinal, by whose political manœuvres, she and her whole family were involved in much difficulty and trouble, and she

FARLEY CASTLE.

was at length beheaded in the Tower of London, May 27, 1541, after having been closely confined two years in prison. Her eldest son Henry Pole, lord Montague, had suffered the same fate before her in 1538.

The village of Farley is but small, containing about twenty families; the living is rectorial, in the deanery of Frome. In 1292 this rectory was rated at eight marks nine shillings and fourpence; the abbot of Cirencester receiving out of it an annual pension of 4s. The parish church stands on an eminence southward from the Castle, and is of one aisle, ninety-two feet in length and twenty-four in breadth. At the west end is a small tower, containing five bells.

HEVER CASTLE,

KENT.

HEVER CASTLE was the ancient seat of a family of that name. It was erected in the time of Edward III. by William de Hever, who had obtained the king's license to "embattle his manor-house," as well as to have liberty of free warren within this demesne. His two daughters and coheiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brocas; the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and lord mayor of that city, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI. and great grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. and mother to queen Elizabeth.

On the decease of sir Thomas Boleyn, K. G. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father to the unfortunate Anne, Henry seized this estate as in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family. The next possessor was Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly rent of £93:13:3½. She made Hever Castle her general place

HEVER CASTLE.

of residence; and died here in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary. In the same year these estates were sold by commissioners authorized by the crown to sir Edward Waldegrave, lord chamberlain to the queen's household; who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the tower, where he died in 1561. The manors of Hever-Cobham and Hever-Brocas, have since passed through different families to the Medleys, of Sussex.

Hever Castle is a very fine and venerable ruin; it is surrounded by a moat, supplied with water by the river Eden. The entrance gateway, which consists of a centre, flanked by towers, is embattled, and strongly machicolated, and also defended by a portcullis. The great staircase communicates with various chambers, wainscotted with small oaken pannels, and a long gallery, having a curious ornamented ceiling in stucco. The windows of the staircase display several shields in painted glass, collected from different parts of the Castle, charged with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns, &c. A small recess or apartment, opening from the gallery, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery, part of the floor lifts up, and discovers a narrow gloomy descent, leading as far as the moat, and called the dungeon.



Engraved & Published by J. Gray, Sep 1832, from a Drawing by J. Verrall.

West Door, Rochester Cathedral, Kent.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

KENT.

THE Cathedral at Rochester stands at a little distance to the south of the High Street, and east from the castle, the walls of the precincts running parallel with the castle ditch. It is built in the form of a double cross; and consists of a nave and aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower and spire. This edifice exhibits specimens of the architecture of at least four distinct eras. The nave and west front, with some exceptions, were the work of the Norman Gundulph, together with the massive bell-tower, which stands between the transepts, on the north side, and still bears his name. The choir and upper transept were erected in the reigns of king John and Henry III. by the sacrist, William de Hoo, with the produce of the oblations made at the shrine of St. William. On approaching the west entrance of this interesting pile, the beholder cannot but be struck with the magnificence of design, and richness of decoration, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time and the innovations of modern architects, are still observable throughout. The principal doorway opens in the centre, under a beautifully recessed semicircular arch, consisting of a variety of mouldings, supported by

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

four entire columns, and a semi-column on each side. The capitals are composed of wreathed foliage, from which proceeds the heads of birds and other animals. All the mouldings of the arch are decorated by sculptures; the principal of them representing twisted branches, and curled leaves, with a variety of small animals and human heads, in rich open work. The transom, which rests upon the imposts of the arch, is composed of eight stones, ingeniously dove-tailed together, the outer faces of which are sculptured with the figures of the Apostles. In the space above is a representation of the Saviour, seated, with a book, open, in one hand, and the other raised, as in the act of benediction, and on each side is an angel inclining towards him, together with the symbols of the Evangelists. From the other remains of the ancient parts of this front, it appears to have consisted of four ranges of small arches, some of which are intersected; having richly ornamented mouldings, and exhibiting a vast variety in the designs of the capitals, and flutings of the pillars, scarcely any two being alike. Many of the recesses beneath the arches, as well as the spaces between the different lower range of pillars, are wrought heads of animals, projecting, and looking towards each other. It seems also from various representations drawn in the beginning of the past century, that this front had originally four octagonal towers, which rose above the roof to the height of two stories, and terminated in pyramids; only one of these is now standing; that



Engraved & Published by George Sneyd, at the sign of the Three Stars, in the Strand.

Part of the W. Door, Rochester Cathedral.

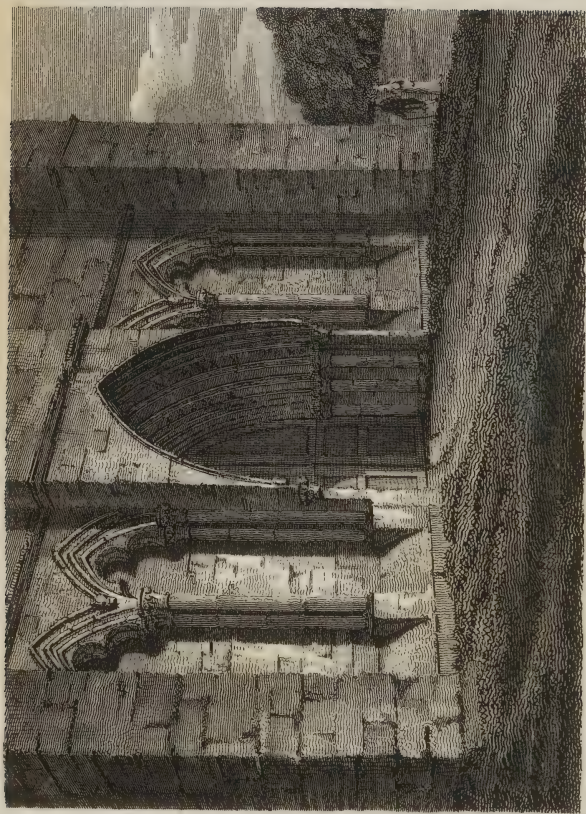
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

nearest to the centre, on the north side, was probably rebuilt in a different form, at the time when a considerable portion of the middle of this front was removed to make room for the spacious pointed arched window which now occupies it, and which consists of sixteen larger lights, and numerous smaller ones in the arch above. The two other octagonal towers, which occupied the extremities to the north and south, have been removed within the last forty years: the northern tower was pulled down to the foundation, and rebuilt in a style intended to bear some resemblance to the original: yet the similitude is but slight. A whole-length statue, however, of Gundulph, the founder, standing on a shrine in pontificals, with his crozier across his breast, was carefully preserved, and fixed in front of the new tower, where it now remains. His mitre has been since broken off, and his right hand, which is stated to have held the representation of a church, is also destroyed.

Excepting the west front, the whole remaining exterior of the Cathedral must be considered as extremely plain, if not altogether destitute of ornament. The ends of the west transept and the chapels of St. Mary and St. Edward, are supported by buttresses; this is not the case with the choir, the ponderous roof of which has been suffered to depend entirely on the thickness of its wall, aided by a collateral support from the several towers of its transept and east end. From the

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

west door is a descent of several stairs to the nave, the greater part of which preserves its original character. The first five columns on each side, and half of the sixth, are in the massive Norman style, supporting semicircular arches, decorated with zigzag mouldings, and having plain fluted capitals. The columns are dissimilar, not any two in the same range being exactly alike, though the opposite columns in the respective ranges uniformly correspond. Above the arches sustained on these columns is a second story of arches corresponding both in size and ornament. The space beneath each of the latter, however, is filled up with two smaller arches, having zigzag mouldings, supported on three short thick columns, with fluted capitals.



Engraved at Publisher's Office, 15, St. James Street, London, by W. Marshall del.

Entrance to Canons Ashby Ch. Northamptonshire.

ASHBY CANONS,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

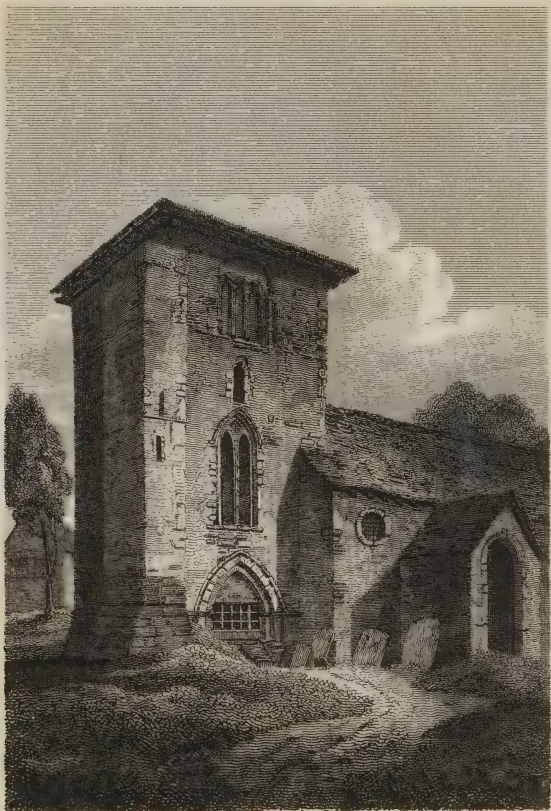
ASHBY CANONS received its appellation in part from a priory of black canons, founded here by Stephen de Leye, in the reign of Henry II. The annual revenues at the dissolution were valued at £112:8:4½, and the site of the house with the possessions belonging to the monks, were granted to sir Francis Bryan, from whom they passed to sir John Cope. Nothing remains of the monastery but the small church, in which are sepulchral monuments of several of the Dryden family, who came into possession of the manor after the Copes.

The mansion house, at present the seat of sir John Dryden, is a moderate-sized structure, built in an age when strength and durability were more consulted in architectural designs than regularity or symmetry. A few years since it received some repairs and embellishments, out of the ruins of the residence of the Copes above mentioned. The only thing remarkable in the present building is a room thirty feet by twenty, which is said to be entirely floored and wainscotted with the timber contained in a single oak tree, which grew on this lordship.

ASHBY CANONS.

Not far from Ashby Canons is the village of Green's Norton, which gives title to the hundred. In this village, it is generally supposed, was born the celebrated lady, eminently distinguished both for virtue and rank, queen Catharine Parr, and her brother William, marquis of Northampton. On the marriage of their father, sir Thomas Parr, *knt.* with Maud, one of the co-heiresses of sir Thomas Green, he came to reside at this place. Catharine having been introduced at court, soon found means to engage the affections of the amorous king Henry VIII. and became his sixth wife.

In the church are a few monuments worthy of notice. On an altar tomb are the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife in the dress of the time, in white marble. The first represents Thomas Green, who died in the time of Edward III. Other memorials of the Green family are found here in different stones, brasses, and fragments of stained glass. The font in this church is ancient and curious.



Engraved by T. G. G. from a sketch by W. H. H.

Ernis Harold Church, Leicestershire.

EWIAS HAROLD,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE church at Ewias Harold is a small but interesting building, and is supposed to have formed a part of the priory, founded by Filius Harold, first at Dules, in this neighbourhood, and afterwards removed to this place. On an eminence, bounded on the north-east by a small stream which falls into the Dore, was an ancient castle, but now demolished, formerly the head of the lordship of Ewias Harold, which is described by Leland as being “a mile in breadth where it is narrowest, and most in length two miles: it hath goode corne, grasse, and woode.” This castle was founded previously to the conquest; and according to the doomesday book, was “refortified by Alured de Marleburgh.” Dugdale says, that this fortress was built by William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, after the conquest: but the statement of Leland is more likely to be the truth: he observes, “the fame goeth, that kynge Harold, had a bastard namyed Harold, and of this Harold, part of Ewis was namyed Ewis Harold. The fame is, that the castell of Map-Herald was buildid of Harold afore he was kynge; and when he overcam the Walsche men, Harold gave this castle to his bastard. Great parte of Mapherald casteell is yet standinge, and a chapelle of Seint

EWIAS HAROLD.

Nicholas in it. Ther was sometyme a parke by the castell: the castle stondythe on a mere hill."—Harold, lord of Ewias, according to Mr. Gough, was son of Ralph, earl of Hereford, and father of Robert, founder of Dore Abbey; but Leland says that the latter was the son of Harold's bastard: "This Robert had issue Robert. The second Robert had one dowghtar, caulld Sibille Ewias, married to sir Robert Tregoz, a Norman; Robert Tregoz had issue John Tregoz, this John Tregoz married lord William Cantelupe's dowghtar, caulld Julia, sistar to Thomas Cantelupe, bishop of Hereford, and chancellor to Henry III. John Tregoz had by Julia two dowghtars, Clarence, married to John, lord De la Ware; and Sibille, married to Guliam de Grandesono. Tregoz and Graunson were the last that were men of any greate estimation that dwelly'd in Mapheralts. John Beauchamp, lady of Bergaveny, bowght of De la Ware and Graunson Mapeherault castell. Ther is a village by the castle caulld Ewis Heralde, in the whiche was a priorie, or cell of blake monks."



Engraved & Published by J. Grog Sep. 11 1812. from a sketch by A.D.

S. Door, Thwaite Church Norfolk.

THWAITE CHURCH,

NORFOLK.

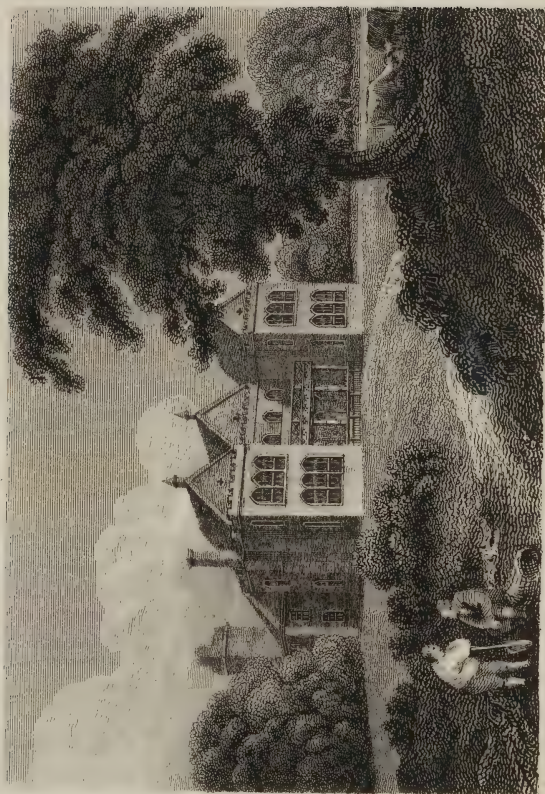
THE entrance to Thwaite Church has been an object of great curiosity to antiquarians. It consists of an highly-ornamented receding semicircular arch of six different mouldings, supported on each side by two pillars, the caps of which are exquisitely sculptured, as is the space on each side between the pillars. Over the centre of the doorway is a rudely sculptured head, which from its different style of execution appears to have been set up at a much later period than the time when the door was erected.

It is supposed that a church was erected here in very early times, as Thwaite formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; its doorway exhibiting many different ornaments exactly similar to those which may still be traced on the curious tower of St. James, at Bury.

Not many miles from Thwaite are the remains of Langley Abbey, founded for white canons by Robert Fitz-Roger in 1198. In the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. the revenues, valued at £128:19:9 *per annum*, were granted, with the site of the abbey now called the Grange, to John Berney, esq.; at present it is included in

THWAITE CHURCH.

the extensive park of sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. whose residence, Langley hall, is a most noble modern building, having at each corner a turret rising a story above the centre of the building, and two detached wings. The offices are enclosed by plantations, and the park is well stocked with deer.



Engraved & Published by J. Gray, Newcastle, from a Painting by W. H. Harvey, Esq.

Wharfedale Hall, Bucks.

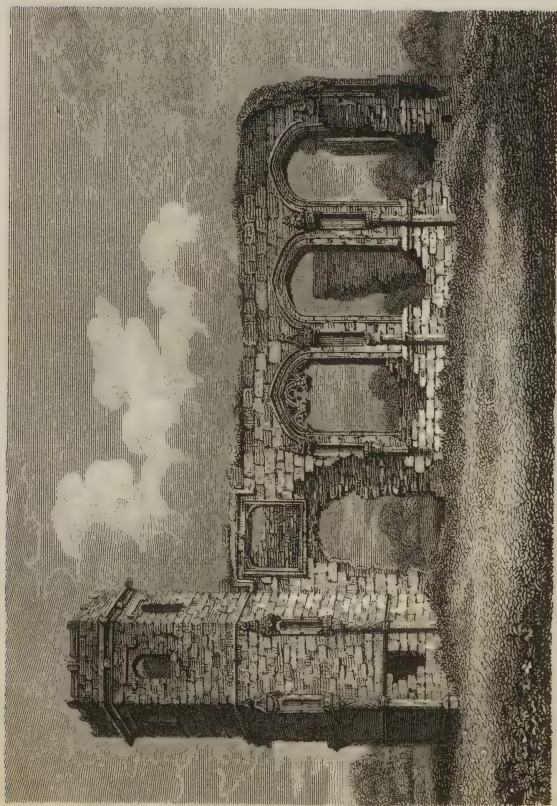
WHADDON HALL,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE first family upon record that possessed this property are the Giffards, who in William Rufus's time were possessors of the adjoining land in the parish of Blecheley, and were about that time lords of the manor, and held the office of keeper of Whaddon Chace: afterwards it came to the earls of Arundel, and by grant in 1245 to the Fitz-Jefferys; and from them through the female line it descended to Lionel, duke of Clarence, the Mortimers and Plantagenets, and thus reverted to the crown. The manor of Whaddon formed a part of lady Jane Seymour's dower, and at this time (1812) there is a part of the chace which goes by the name of Queen's Park, and some of the original oak paling here and there appears. The manor was afterwards in the Pigotts, to one of whom (sergeant Pigott), there is a monument in the church, once very costly, but now much dilapidated. It had a rich canopy, supported upon black stone pillars, with engraved brasses. By the Pigotts it was sold to the noble family of Grey of Wilton. The brave Arthur, lord Grey, resided here, and was honoured with a visit by queen Elizabeth in 1568, who is said to have expressed herself greatly

WHADDON HALL.

gratified with the sports of the chace in such a magnificent amphitheatre of wooded scenery. Spencer the poet was lord Grey's secretary, and tradition says, beneath the shade of a venerable oak, which grew on the south side of the garden, he wrote parts of his *Fairy Queen*. James I. afterwards gave this manor to his minion sir G. Villiers, duke of Buckingham. In 1698 the manor and chace were jointly purchased by James Selby, esq. and Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician. His grandson, Browne Willis, of antiquarian fame, resided here, and of his representatives it was bought by the late Mr. Selby, who pulled down part of the house and rebuilt the front in its present style, which amongst its lofty elms makes a pleasing appearance. Mr. Selby bequeathed the property to William Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, who now bears the name of Selby; and his eldest son, W. Lowndes, esq. member for the county, possesses and resides at Whaddon Hall. There are some remains of ancient Gothic windows, with stone mullions, on the south side of the house, with some arms in stained glass. The tower seen in the Print seems to have formed a corner staircase of the old mansion, and is of great antiquity.



Engraved by J. Greig, from a drawing by J. I.

Holy Ghost Chapel, Kington, Hampshire.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE,

HAMPSHIRE.

ON an eminence at the northern extremity of Basingstoke, are situated the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel, so called from its having been connected with a brotherhood or guild of the Holy Ghost, instituted by sir William Sandys, knt. afterwards first lord Sandys, and Fox, bishop of Winchester, under a license from Henry VIII. This fraternity was dissolved in the first of Edward VI. and its possessions vested in the crown; but in the first of Philip and Mary, a brotherhood was again established here, and the former possessions re-granted "for the maintenance of a priest, for the celebration of divine service, and for the instruction of the young men and boys of the town of Basingstok." About the beginning of the reign of James I. the brotherhood became extinct; and during the confusion of the civil wars, the chapel estate was seized by parliament, and the school shut up; but through the care of bishop Morley, the estate was again restored, about the year 1670. The site of this chapel is traditionally said to have been occupied by a religious structure from the period of the Saxon times; and the present building is generally ascribed to the above sir William Sandys. The building, though small, is much

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

enriched with sculpture. The only parts now standing are the south and east walls, with an hexangular tower at the south-west angle, in which was formerly a staircase. On the piers between the windows on the south side, are long narrow pedestals, with niches rising above them. The angles of the tower are decorated in a similar manner : the walls are of brick, cased with free-stone. The effect arising from the elevated situation of these ruins is extremely beautiful. The building appears to have been first dilapidated in the civil wars, and has been almost entirely neglected ever since. The large regular apartment to the westward of the Chapel is supposed to have been the body of an ancient church to which the Chapel was attached.



Engraved & Published by Henry Adair, from an sketch by E. M. L. Stoddart.

Monument in Penshurst Church Kent.

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH,

KENT.

THE Church of Penshurst is a large and respectable edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, chancel, &c. The sepulchral memorials are very numerous, and among them are various tombs and monuments of the Sidneys, most of whom and their alliances lie buried here.

The Monument on the north side of the chancel, which we have engraved, commemorates the family of William Darkenol, minister of the parish in 1596: the epitaph is in some degree obliterated; but it mentions his father and mother, and two sisters, and states that

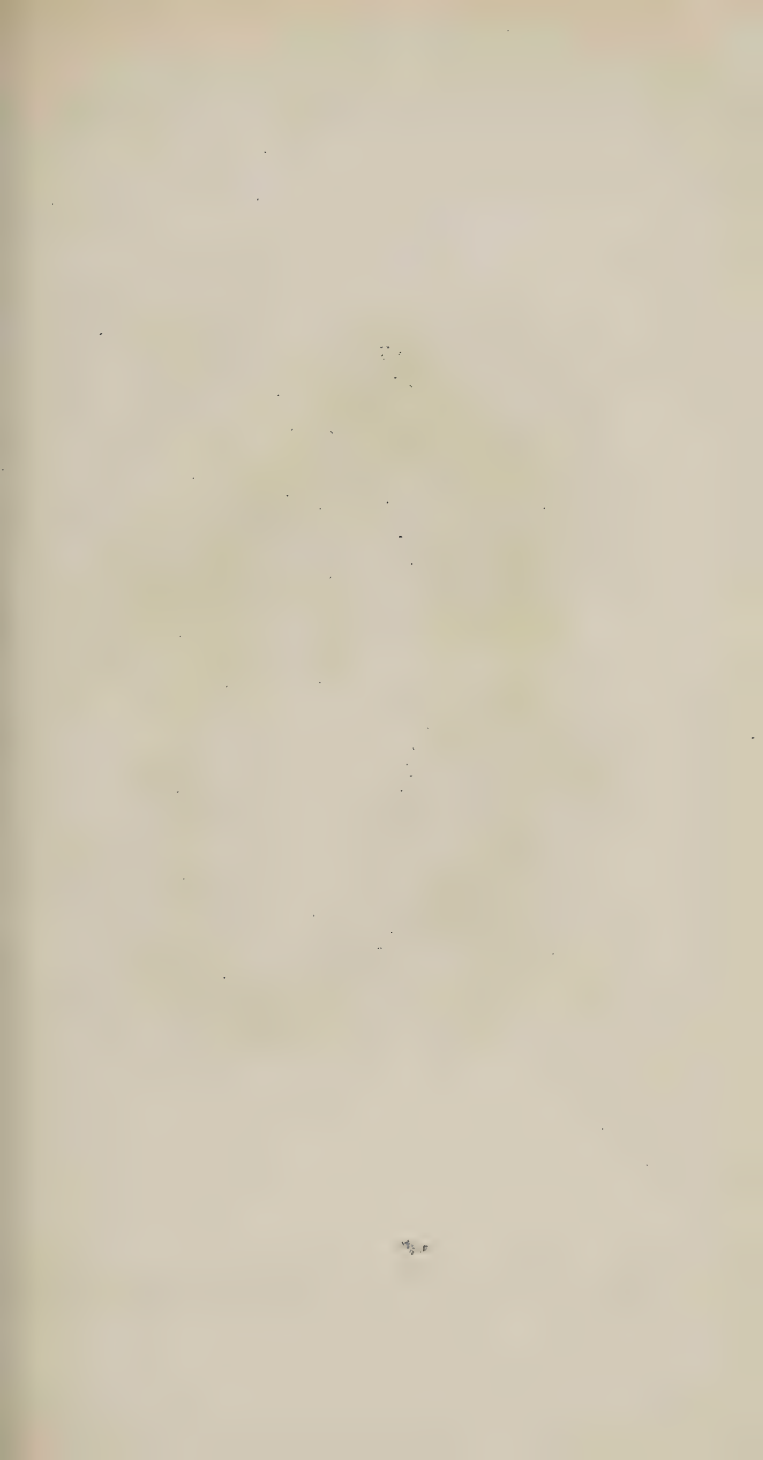
“The sonnes and daughters now spronge of this race,
Are five score and od in every place.”

The other subject represents a portion of the effigy of sir Stephen de Penchester, who was interred here, in the south chancel or chapel; the upper half of the figure is all that now remains. He appears to have a shield on his left arm, and his right hand is grasping the hilt of his sword. His head, encased in a hood of mail, is resting on a pillow; the tomb, excepting this portion, is totally destroyed.

Penshurst, the far-famed residence of the Sidneys

MONUMENTS IN PENSHURST CHURCH.

for two centuries, and still so of their descendant by the female line, John Shelley Sidney, esq. was the ancient seat of the Pencestres, or Penchesters, who were settled here in the Norman times, and one of whom was the above-named sir Stephen de Penchester, that "famous lord warden of the five ports, and constable of Dover castle," who flourished in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. ; he is described as "a very learned man, and ordered all the muniments, grants, &c. relating to Dover castle, to be written in a fair book, which he called Castelli Feodarium, and out of which Darell composed his history of that fortress." Dying without male issue, his estate was divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses. Joan married Henry de Cobham of Roundal, in Shorn; and Alice matched to John de Columbers: the latter in right of his wife became possessed of this and some adjoining manors, which soon afterwards were conveyed to sir John de Polteney, or Poultney, who in the fifteenth year of Edward II. had license to embattle his mansion house at Penshurst. His widow re-marrying, conveyed these estates into the family of the Lovaines, with the consent of her first husband's immediate heirs; and they afterwards passed by an heiress to sir Philip St. Cleer, whose son sold them to the regent duke of Bedford. On his decease at Paris, in the fourteenth year of Henry VI. Penshurst and other manors descended to his next brother, Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, after whose death in 1447, they descended to the





Engraved & Published by J. Gray Oct 1818. from a Sketch by F. W. L. & Co. & Co.

Monument of Sir Stephen de Poichester, Penshurst Ch. Kent.

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH.

king, and were in the same year granted to the Staffords. On the attainder of Henry, duke of Buckingham, the possessions of this family fell to the crown, and Henry VIII. retained Penshurst in his own hands many years, and also enlarged the park. Edward VI. gave this manor and its appurtenances to sir Ralph Fane, who within two years was executed as an accomplice of the protector Somerset; soon after which the young king granted Penshurst and other neighbouring estates to sir William Sidney, one of the heroes of Flodden Field, who had been his tutor, chamberlain, and steward of his household from his birth to his coronation, and was lineally descended from sir William Sidney, knt. chamberlain to Henry II. with whom he came from Anjou. This gentleman died the following year, anno 1553, at the age of seventy, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Henry Sidney, a learned and an accomplished knight, who had been educated with Edward VI. The premature death of this youthful monarch, who expired in his arms, affected sir Henry with sincere grief, and he retired to Penshurst to indulge his melancholy. He died when lord president of the Welsh Marches, in the twenty-eighth year of Elizabeth, and his body was buried here by the queen's order with great solemnity, but his heart was interred at Ludlow, the seat of his government. He left sir Philip Sidney (styled the Incomparable by the writers of his age), two other sons, and a daughter named Mary, who became countess of Pembroke, whom her

MONUMENTS IN PENS HurST CHURCH.

brother sir Philip has celebrated in his *Arcadia*, and Ben Jonson immortalized by the beautiful lines inscribed on her tomb. It would be useless to attempt in the small space allotted for our descriptions, a biography of this truly great and virtuous man, sir Philip Sidney ; he was born at Penshurst, on the 24th of November 1554, and at the battle of Zutphen, on the 22d of September 1576, he received a mortal wound, and died the 17th of October following. His body was brought to England in the beginning of November, and interred with great solemnity and military pomp in St. Paul's cathedral. His brilliant talents and extensive acquirements obtained him universal admiration. He was educated at Christ College, Oxford. His brother, sir Robert Sidney, succeeded him ; he was an excellent soldier, and appears to have been a considerable statesman ; he was first advanced to the rank of a baron by the title of lord Sidney, of Penshurst, and afterwards was created earl of Leicester ; he died at Penshurst, in July 1626, at the age of sixty-three. His grandson was the famous Algernon Sidney, who was implicated in the Rye-house plot, and put to death in 1683.

Penshurst has frequently been the theme of the poet's lay ; the remembrance of the illustrious persons who have resided here, and the venerable character of the place, having a strong tendency to excite those vivid emotions of melancholy feeling which form no inconsiderable portion of the imagery of the poet's day-dream.



Engraved & Published by J. Grog, at a distance from a Sketch by W. Warley.

Part of Truro Church, Cornwall.

TRURO CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

THIS Church is a spacious fabric of that elegant kind of architecture which flourished in England about the reign of Henry VII.: it consists of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one, and has a modern steeple of very unharmonious proportions, which does not correspond with the body of the Church.

In the windows are several fragments of painted glass; and in one of them on the south side is the date 1518, the year when the Church was finished.

Truro, although of no very remote antiquity, may now be denominated the metropolis of Cornwall. Its central situation with respect to the commerce and chief products of the county, its improved and improving state, the regularity and handsome appearance of its buildings, its increased population, and the similarity of its local regulations to those of our principal cities, equally contribute to justify its title to pre-eminence. It is situated in a vale, at the conflux of the two small rivers Kerwyn and St. Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour; at every spring tide they form a fine lake or body of water two miles in length,

TRURO CHURCH.

and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of 100 tons burthen. This advantage of situation has doubtless been a principal cause of its rapid progress.

The government of Truro is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses. The right of returning members to parliament is in these twenty-five persons only, though the number of inhabitants is upwards of 5000. On the election of a mayor, the town mace, by the custom of the borough, must be delivered to the lord of the manor, who retains it till he is paid sixpence for every house as an acknowledgement.



Engraved & Published by J. G. & F. B. 1842, from a Sketch by I. H. Mackwell.

Tomb of John Waykale, Newland, Gloucestershire.

THE TOMB OF JENKIN WYRHOLE, IN
NEWLAND CHURCHYARD,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Tomb appears to have been erected by king Henry VI. as a mark of his approbation of the faithful services of Jenkin Wyrhale, who held a respectable office in the forest of Dean, to which he was first appointed by Henry IV. The inscription on the tomb points out his office, and at the same time well describes his character :

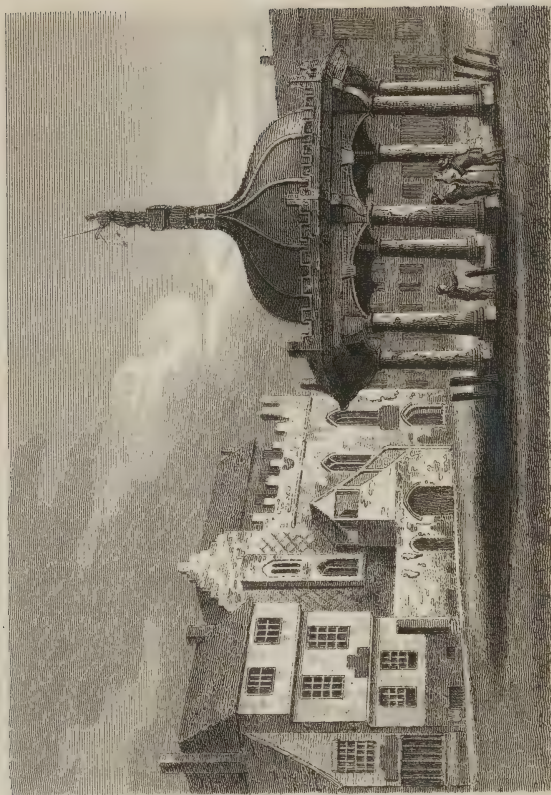
“ Here lies Jenkin Wyrhale, chief forester in fee,
A braver fellow never lived, nor will there ever be.”

He was buried by his own desire at Newland, although his residence was in the parish of Bicknor, where he built a seat called Bicknor Court, and where the family still resides. The ancient house has been taken down and a more modern edifice erected in its place.

Newland is a pleasing village, forming an irregular square round the church, and inhabited by many respectable families. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious building, with a tower at the west end, neatly ornamented with pinnacles and open-work battlements. On the west side of the church is a grammar-school, founded in 1632 by Edward Bell, gent. with a house and

THE TOMB OF JENKIN WYRHALE.

endowment for a master. Here is also an alm's-house, founded by the same gentleman, for eight poor people. The principal houses being detached and interspersed with trees and gardens, gives this village an air of rural elegance but seldom seen. There are carried on at this place extensive iron and coal works, which give employment to several hundred persons. The inhabitants of this parish, as returned under the late act, amount to 2454, the number of houses to 522.



Drawn by J. Corder.

Eng'd by J. Syrett.

The Market Cross, &c. Ipswich, Suffolk.

Pub'd Nov. 11. 1822.

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH,

SUFFOLK.

THE town of Ipswich, the capital of the county of Suffolk, derives its name from its situation, at the place where the river Gipping discharges itself into the Orwell, and is of ancient origin, being noticed in doomsday book ; and appears to have been a town of some consequence during the Anglo Saxon dynasty, as it was fortified with a vallum and foss when the Danes made their depredatory incursions into this part of the island, which were broken down twice, when they pillaged the town in 991 and 1000. The fortifications were afterwards renewed and repaired in the fifth year of the reign of king John. The town had formerly four gates, called from their situation after the four points of the compass, and from them were named the four leets or wards into which the place was divided ; there was likewise a fifth gate, which stood on the banks of the Orwell, at the spot where once was a ford across the river ; not the least remains of these gates are now standing, and the rampart is nearly levelled with the ground. Of the castle, no vestige is left, either to prove its site or define its character ; all that is known concerning it is, that it was destroyed by Henry II. about the year 1176.

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH.

The privileges of the corporation are very extensive, as they had several charters granted them by succeeding monarchs. It has sent two members to parliament since the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI. who are elected by the burgesses at large. The principal officers in the corporation at present are, two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are justices of the peace, a town clerk, twenty-four chief constables, two of whom are coroners, and the twelve seniors are headboroughs, a treasurer, and two chamberlains, to collect the revenues of the town. The corporation has also ten livery servants, consisting of four serjeants at mace, two beadles, a common crier, a water bailiff, a gaoler, and a bridewell keeper.

Ipswich formerly possessed many remains of antiquity, but they are nearly all destroyed by modern innovations, nothing remaining worthy of notice, except the town hall, and Wolsey's gate, of which representations are now given, and a small part of the church of the Grey Friars monastery. The most interesting relic to the antiquarian, the beautiful Market Cross, an ornament to the town, and the admiration of strangers, has lately fallen a prey to the ruthless hand of modernizers; having been taken down at the commencement of the present year 1812. It was an octagon, twenty-seven feet diameter, and about fifty feet in height to the top of the figure. The present View shews the east side of the cross, and the north front of the town hall, which is



Drawn by J. Conder.

Eng. by J. Tyrrell.

Wolvesey Gate, Ipswich Suffolk.

Pub. Nov. 1. 1812.

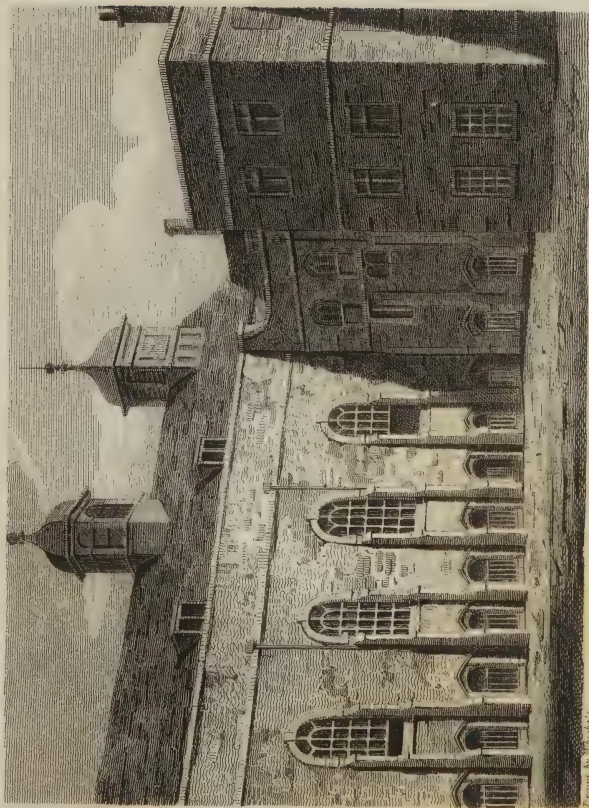
THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH.

considered the most ancient building in the town. At what time it was erected is uncertain; before it was used as a guildhall it was the parochial church of St. Mildred, and it appears to have continued so for near two hundred years. In 1199, it was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter's: there are three rooms under it, which are now let as warehouses. Adjoining the hall is a spacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens formerly used at the feasts of the merchants guild, &c. Some years ago a piece of the plastering in the middle of the front near the top fell down, and discovered a stone, on which were the arms of England and France quartered, much defaced by time; a board has been put over it of the same shape, with the arms painted upon it, at the private expense of Henry Seekamp, esq. one of the portmen.

Cardinal Wolsey, having obtained bulls from the pope and letters patent from the king for that purpose, founded here a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, together with a grammar school, which he intended as a nursery for his great college at Oxford. The first stone was laid with great solemnity by the bishop of Lincoln, on which occasion a grand procession was made through the town from the college to the church of Our Lady. But this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building with its site, containing by estimation about six acres, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH.

Adverde. No part of this college is now remaining except the gate here represented, which stands adjoining to the east end of St. Peter's churchyard, the rest has been long demolished, even to the very foundation stone, which was found in two pieces worked up in a common wall in Woulform's Lane, with a Latin inscription to this effect: " In the year of Christ 1528, and the twentieth of Henry VIII. king of England, on the 15th June, laid by John, bishop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewise laid the foundation stone of Wolsey's college at Oxford, where this stone is now preserved. This gate, excepting a square stone tablet, on which is carved the arms of king Henry VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, flowers, and other decorations, according to the manner of that time; it formerly had wreathed pinnacles, but being much out of the perpendicular, and inclining considerably towards the street, they were taken down some years since to prevent their falling. Grose in his *Antiquities* conjectures from the arms of king Henry being placed upon it, that this was the chief gate or entrance to the college, which appears doubtful from the smallness of its dimensions; being only about twelve feet wide, and twenty feet high; but whether it was or not, is now very difficult to be ascertained.



Engr. by Woodcock.

The Hall of Christ's Hospital.

Pub. New-Tribe.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON.

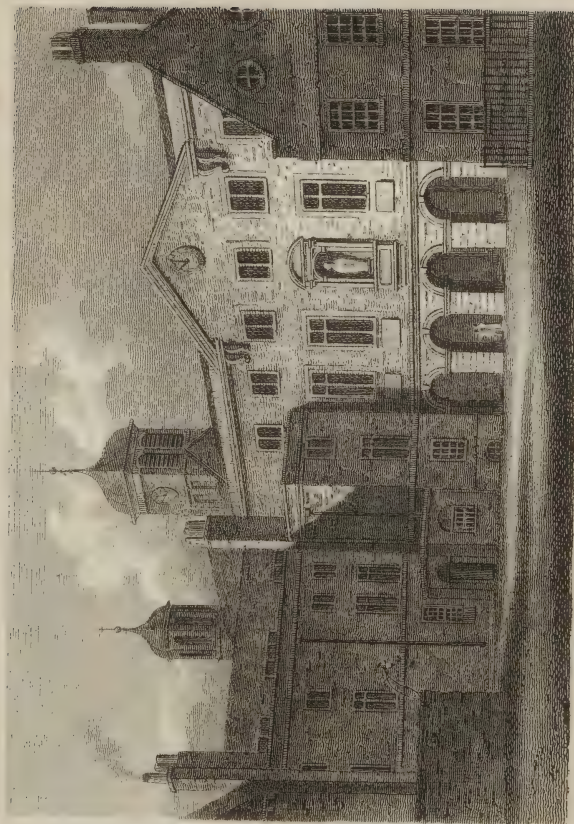
THE site, and indeed part of the buildings* of the present extensive structure were, previous to the dissolution, possessed by the friars minors, otherwise the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, the narrative of whose settling in England is given in general terms by Stowe, in his History of London, but more particularly in his own transcript from the register of this house, made by him in the year 1579, and preserved with his other collections among the Harleian MSS. (544) in the British Museum, as follows :

“ In the yere of our Lorde 1224 in the tyme of Honorius the third pope, anno of kynge Henry the third the 8 the most holy fathar Seint Francis beinge then lyvinge Fêria (Feby) 2 the rule of seint Francis was confirmed. After the feaste of owre blyssed lady seint Mary which fell that yere upon the sunday the friers minors first aryved and entered into England at Dover, to wit 4 pristres and 5 laye men of whiche 5 of them being lefte at Canterbury did there buyld the first howse of friers minors that evar was in England. Other fowre of the sayde friers to wit, frier Richard Ungworthe an ynglishe man borne, a priest and prechar and frier Richard Devonshire clerke an englishe man, by order an *acolitus* a yonge man of age. The

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

third was frier Henry Detrinezo a lumbard borne, a laye man. The fowrthe was frier Monachatus, a layeman also. Thes fowre cam to London and lodged at the preching friers, and beinge of them curteysly receyved they cam to meate and meale with them the space of 19 dayes. Afterwards thwrghe helpe of theyre speciall frinds they heyred an house in Cornhyll of John Travers who was then shryve and there in they made litle sels wherein they inhabited, but they had neythar charters nor any privilege to erect any altar nor to selebrate Divyne service in theyre places. At which tyme the devotion of the citizens towards them, and also the numbar of the friers increased, and therefore the citie removyd them from that place to a place in seint Nicholas Shambles, which place John Ewen citizen and mercer of London appropriated unto the Commonaltie of the citie of London, but moste devoutly he apoynted it to the symple use of the friers according to the declaration of the rule. Whiche sayede John Ewen soon after enteryd into the order of a laye frier, and lefte unto all faythful people an example of perfecte repentaunce and heavenly devotion anno of kynge Henry the third. Richard Renger than being maior, and master John Travers and Andrew Bokerell shryves."

As the brotherhood increased, it became necessary to enlarge their buildings, and accordingly in little better than thirty years, a more spacious and magnificent church was begun to be built.



Drawn & Engr'd by J. J. Landre.

The Writing School & Christ's Hospital.

Pub. New York.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Several of the monastic buildings, were founded by different benefactors. The principal of these was sir Richard Wittington, who in the year 1429 began a magnificent library, which was finished the following year, and was soon afterwards furnished with books. This library, a part of which still remains, was 129 feet long and thirty-one broad, was completely wainscotted or ceiled, and contained twenty-eight desks and eight double wainscot settles. The whole cost of this erection was £556:10, four hundred pounds of which was the gift of Richard Whittington, and the rest was contributed by one of the brothers, Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, who paid likewise for the writing out of the works of D. Nicholas de Lira, in two volumes, to be chained there, 100 marks. The conduit-head and watercourse had been previously given by one William Taylor, taylor to king Henry III.

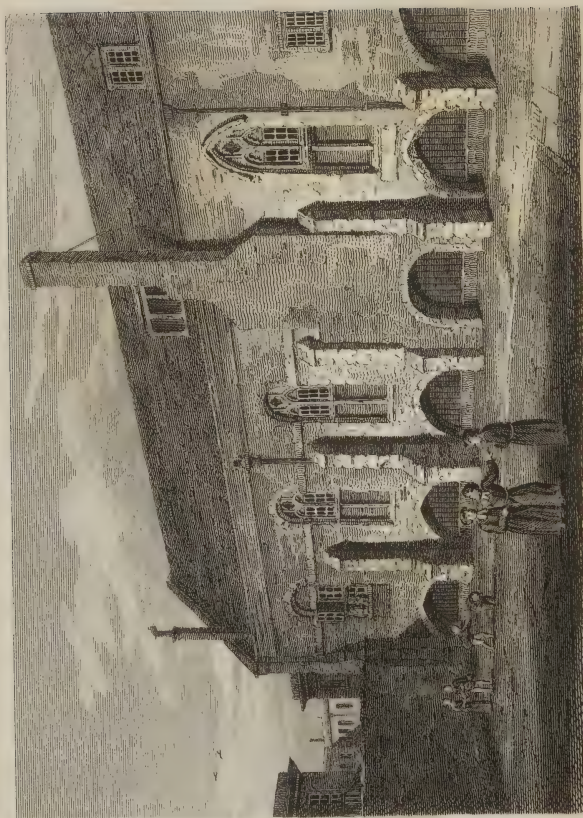
The revenues of this monastery on the dissolution were valued at £32:19. It was surrendered 12th of November 1538.

The ancient church, with most of the monastic buildings, were destroyed in the fire of London. The cloisters, with a few other fragments, remain. The church was cruciform and of great extent, being 300 feet in length, eighty-nine feet in breadth, and from the floor to the roof sixty-four feet two inches, and contained several chapels. No order of monks, says Mr. Pennant, seem to have possessed the powers of persuasion equal to these poor friars. They raised vast sums for their build-

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

ings among the rich, and there were few of their admirers when they came to die who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, if their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar. Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It was honoured with the sepulture of four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights, whose names are mentioned by Stowe, and in all, from the first foundation to the dissolution, 663 persons of quality were here interred. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble "environed with bars or strikes of iron: one tomb in the body of the church coped also with iron, and seven score gravestones of marble in divers places."

In the month of September 1552, the Grey Friars having been previously prepared for their reception by order of Edward VI. near 400 orphans were admitted upon his charitable foundation here; and on the succeeding Christmas-day in the afternoon, while the lord mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, 340 of them stood in a line reaching from the end of Laurence Lane, in Cheapside, nearly to that cathedral. They were all clothed on this occasion in a uniform dress of *russet cotton*; but on the Easter following, that colour and material was changed for *blue cloth*, which has ever since been continued, and has occasioned them to receive the de-



Engr'd by J. Landolt.

Port of the Grey Friars Monastery, or Christ's Hospital, London.

Published by W. J. L. & Co.

Drawn by J. Michels.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

nomination of the *Blue-coat* school. This dress, which still retains its original fashion, and has a very antique appearance, consists of a blue cloth coat, quilted close to the body, having loose skirts of the same, yellow undercoat, yellow worsted stockings, black low-heeled shoes, a flat round thrum cap tied with a red band, and the hair cut short.

The several buildings of this charity are very extensive, consisting of various irregular parts, erected at different periods, and possess very little external beauty. The south front, which is hid by Newgate Street, is the handsomest. It is composed of a fine red brick, and is ornamented with Doric pilasters, placed on pedestals. This part of the Hospital was erected principally at the expense of sir Robert Clayton, alderman and mayor of London, and was executed under the direction of sir Christopher Wren. It forms the principal entrance, and may be seen from the area to Christ's church, to which there is a passage from Newgate Street. In a niche above the door is a statue of the royal founder Edward VI. indifferently done, and much damaged; and underneath the following inscription :

“ Edward the Sixth of famous memory, King of England, was founder of Christ's Hospital; and Sir Robert Clayton, knight and alderman, some time lord mayor of this city of London, erected this statue of King Edward, and built most part of this fabric, Anno Dom. 1682.”

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The cloisters, yet standing, were part of the *friary*, but have been much modernized. They are very large, and serve at present as a thoroughfare to the Hospital, and a place for the boys to play in. Over them are some of the wards, and the great hall: both are well worthy inspection.

In the cloisters, which are still used for interments, repose several of the officers of the Hospital, as well as some of its distinguished benefactors. Among the latter, the name of Mr. Thomas Firmin, a private citizen, merits preservation as an instance of uncommon liberality. His epitaph is said to have been composed by Dr. Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, who knew him well, and is no panegyric.



Drawn & Engraved by S. J. G. R. L.

Physicians College, London.

Published Nov. 1810.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

WARWICK LANE, LONDON.

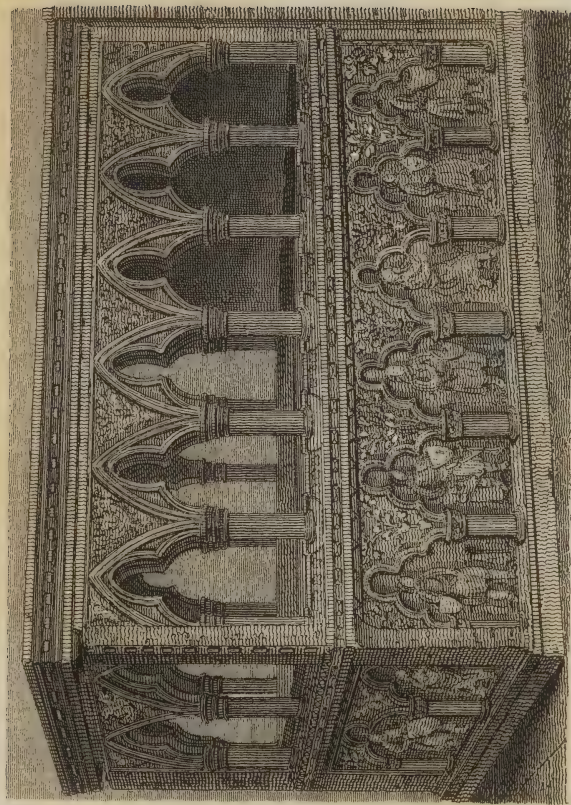
AMONG the many fine buildings of London, which, from the extreme unfavourableness of their situation, may be said in a manner to be thrown away, we must rank the College of Physicians. Placed in a narrow, dirty lane, should the stranger by chance stumble on this pile, he can only contemplate it at the evident risk of being crushed, or at all events bespattered by the wheels of the carriages which are continually passing. This circumstance, which occasions the edifice to be but little talked of, and less seen, except by the physicians themselves, is the more to be lamented, as it is allowed by the best judges to be a structure of wonderful delicacy, a real ornament to the city, and an honour to its great architect sir Christopher Wren.

The street front of this edifice consists of a portico of stone, of an octagon form, which is crowned with a dome.

This portico leads into a square court, surrounded with brick buildings, adorned with stone, the western front of which, facing the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. Here in niches in the building are good statues of king Charles II. and sir John Cutler.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Around this court-yard are situated the various apartments of the College, consisting, besides other convenient rooms for its several occasions, of an excellent *library* and a great *hall*. The former have nothing remarkable; the latter are well worthy the notice of a stranger. The library, which was founded by sir Theodore Mayerne, and augmented afterwards by the earl of Dorchester, is a spacious room handsomely fitted up, and contains a very noble collection of books, chiefly relating to the medical art. The annals of the college are preserved among the MSS. and include the lives of many of its most distinguished members. Mr. George Edwards, the celebrated *ornithologist*, was entrusted for several years with the keeping of this library, and must have found in it many valuable treatises congenial to his studies.



Drawn by M. G. Horton, Esq. by J. H. W. 1842. Printed by J. H. W.

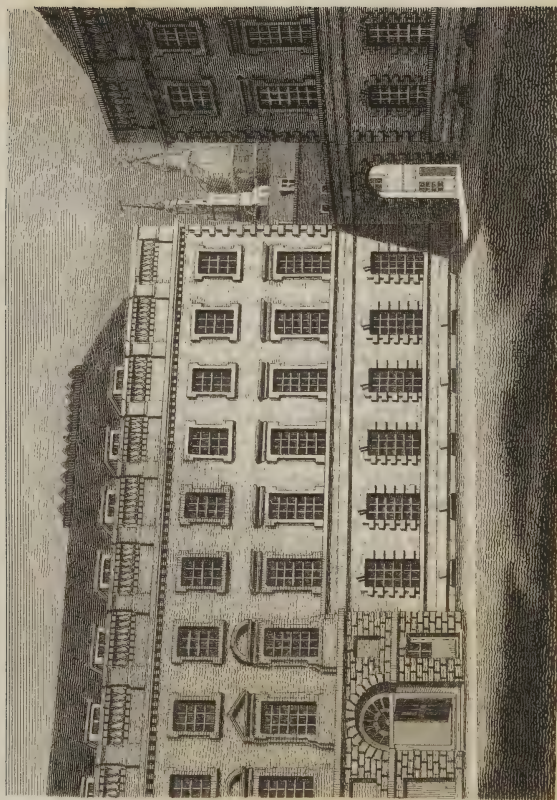
Monument of Bishop Condyll, Hartford.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

THOMAS de CANDILUPE, in whose memory this monument was erected, was archdeacon of Stafford, and chancellor both of the university of Oxford and of the realm: he was of noble birth, being the son of William, lord Cantilupe, by Milicent, countess of Evreux. He was consecrated in 1275, and died at Civita Vecchia in 1282; his bones, head and heart, were brought to Hereford to be buried in the cathedral. Pope John XXII. about the year 1310, on account of his great reputation during his life for sanctity and upright conduct, canonized him; and no less than 425 miracles are said to have been performed at his tomb. The reputation which these miracles obtained for the saint, induced the succeeding bishops of Hereford to change their ancient arms, which were those of St. Ethelbert, to the paternal bearings of Cantilupe, and these are still continued to this day. St. Cantilupe was the last Englishman on whom was conferred the honour of canonization; and his tomb, in superstitious times (nay, is so still by the catholics) was regarded with the utmost devotion and respect; and crowds of travellers and pilgrims resorted to it from all parts of the kingdom and of Europe.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE.

This fine Monument is placed in the north end of the great transept of the cathedral of Hereford, and is a most beautiful specimen of antique funereal magnificence ; it is of free-stone, adorned with exquisite carving, and curious devices ; it is an altar monument : the top, or canopy, is supported by a range of short light pillars and beautiful arches ; round the bottom part are correspondent arches and pillars in bass-relief ; within these arches are effigies curiously executed, representing Knights Templars ; of which order bishop Cantilupe was provincial master in this kingdom. In the year 1645, when the city of Hereford was taken by the parliamentary forces, under the command of colonel Birch, this Monument shared the fate of most of the public buildings in the place, being much mutilated, particularly the effigies of the Templars, which surrounded the base ; however, enough of its enrichments have been spared to render it a most interesting object to the lover of antiquity.



Drawn & Engraved by H. Simmons & T. Dorrance.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital London.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

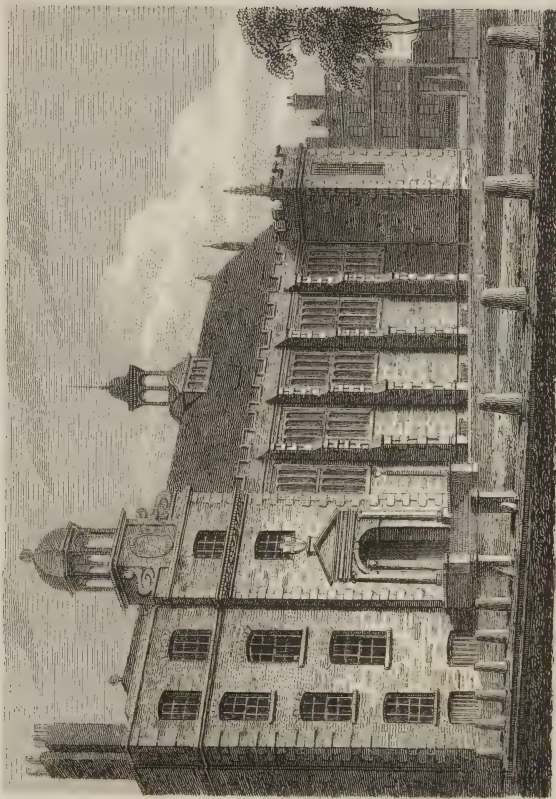
LONDON.

THIS munificent institution owes its origin to Rahere, prior of St. Bartholomew's, about the year 1105, who obtaining from Henry I. the grant of a waste spot of ground, erected on it an Hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters, and for the entertainment of poor diseased people till they recovered, of distressed pregnant women, and for the support of the children whose mothers died in the house, till they were seven years of age. This Hospital was under the care of the neighbouring priory; at the dissolution its revenues were valued at £305: the house was presented to the citizens by Henry VIII. and afterwards patronized by his son Edward for its original purposes.

The present building was erected in 1730, and is a magnificent quadrangle, enclosing a spacious area, entered by an arched gateway on the northern side. The great staircase is painted by the celebrated Hogarth, at his own expense; the subjects are the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda; another part contains a representation of Rahere, laying the foundation stone; and a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks. The hall at the head of the staircase is a noble room, adorned

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

with a full-length portrait of Henry VIII. and of Charles II. ; likewise a portrait in full length of doctor Ratcliffe, who left £500 a year to the Hospital for the improvement of the diet, and £100 *per annum* for the purchase of linen. The patron saint is represented above the chimney-piece, having in his hand the symbol of his martyrdom, a knife. On one of the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor ; by him is prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods : here is also a fine portrait of Perceval Potts, many years surgeon to the Hospital ; it was painted by sir Joshua Reynolds, and is esteemed a correct likeness.



Drawn & Eng.^d by S. Symonds. Published Dec. 1828.

The Temple Hall, London.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL,

LONDON.

THE principal and only building of importance in the Middle Temple is the great Hall, though it contains several courts or squares filled with very handsome chambers, besides gardens, a fountain, &c.

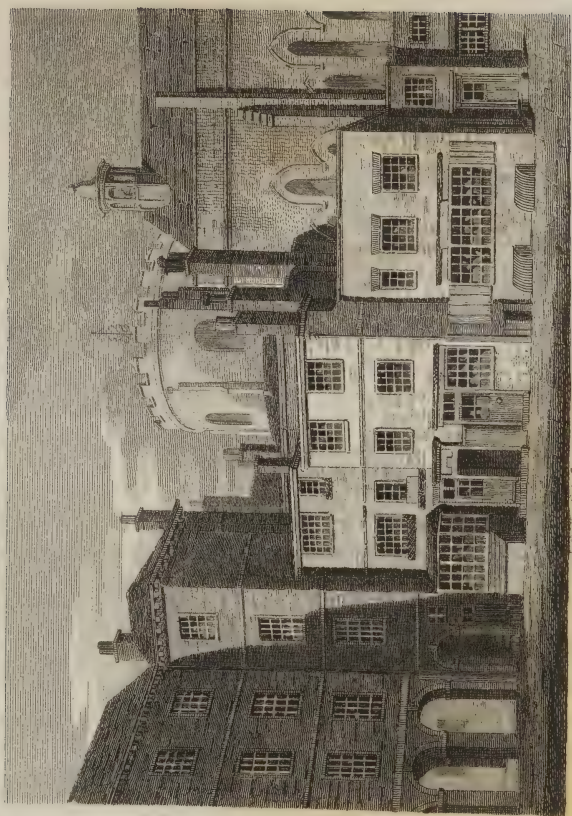
The chief entrance is by Middle Temple Lane, a long narrow street, which reaches to the water-side, and divides the two houses. It has a front in the manner of Inigo Jones of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, with a pediment, but is much too narrow, and being lofty wants proportion: the passage to which it leads also, although designed for carriages, is crowded, inconvenient, and mean.

This gateway was erected in place of one destroyed by a great fire, and which is reported to have been built by sir Amias Powlet, ancestor of the present earl Powlet, on a singular occasion. It seems sir Amias, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal Wolsey, then parson of Lymington, into the stocks. This affront was not forgotten when the cardinal came into power; and in 1515, on account of that ancient grudge, he was sent for up to London, and commanded to await the favourite's orders. In consequence he lodged five or six years in this

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

gateway, which he rebuilt; and to pacify his eminence, he adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognizance, and other devices, "in a very glorious manner."

The Middle Temple Hall is the largest and finest room of the kind in any of the inns of court, being one hundred feet long, including the passage, forty-four feet wide, and in height upwards of sixty feet. The roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the other decorations of the interior are in a style of correspondent grandeur.



Drawn & Eng^d by S. Symmet. Published Decr. 18.

Part of the Temple Church, London.

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH,

LONDON.

THE Temple Church is a very beautiful specimen of the early Gothic architecture: it has three aisles running east and west, and two cross aisles. The windows are lancet-shaped, very antique, and the western entrance, which answers to the nave in other churches, is a spacious round tower, in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre (a peculiarity which distinguishes all the churches of the knights templars). This is separated from the choir, not by close walls, but by a handsome screen, which, however, has the defect of obstructing the sight. It is supported by six pointed arches, each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a *fascia*. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. Without side of the pillars is a considerable space preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head.

The choir is a large building of the square form, evidently erected at another time. The roof is supported by slight pillars of what is usually called Sussex marble; and the windows on each side, which are three in num-

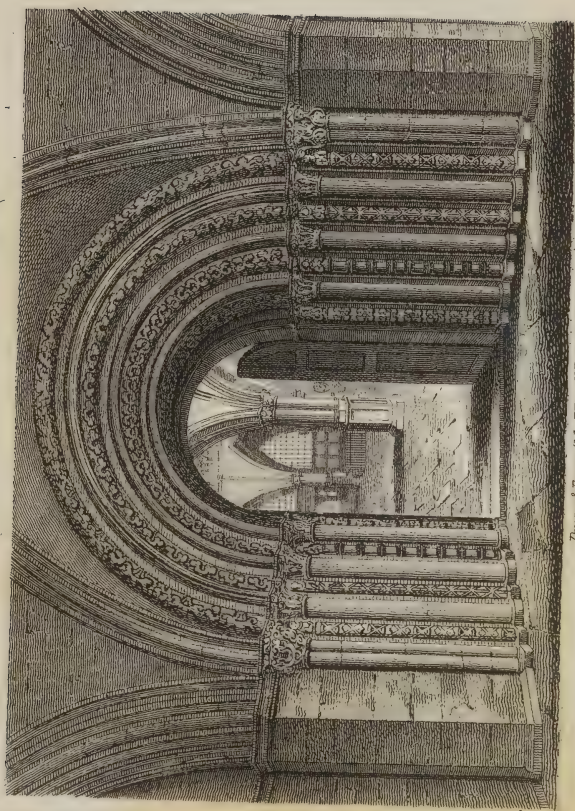
MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

ber, are adorned with small pillars of the same. On the outside is a buttress between each. The entire floor is of flags of black and white marble. The length of the choir is eighty-three feet, the breadth sixty, and the height thirty-four: it is unencumbered with galleries. The height of the inside of the tower is forty-eight feet, its diameter on the floor fifty-one, and the circumference 160.

The pillars of this tower (six in number) are wainscotted with oak to the height of eight feet, and some have monuments placed against them, which injures the uniformity of the plan. It is singular that the small pillars, and the heads which ornament them, are not of stone, but a composition resembling coarse mortar, which is very rotten, and from neglect and damp, threatens (unless repaired) a very speedy demolition.

The Temple Church is principally remarkable (excepting the fashion of the edifice itself, which has a very uncommon and noble aspect) for the tombs of eleven of the knights templars. Eight of these have the monumental effigies of armed knights; the rest are coped stones of grey marble.

The figures consist of two groups, out of which five are cross-legged; the remainder lie straight. Each group is environed by a spacious iron grate. In the first are four knights, each of them cross-legged, and three in complete mail, in plain helmets flatted at top, and with very long shields. One of these is known to have been



Drawn & Engraved by J. Pyrell, Pall Mall 1822.

Entrance to the Temple Church London.

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

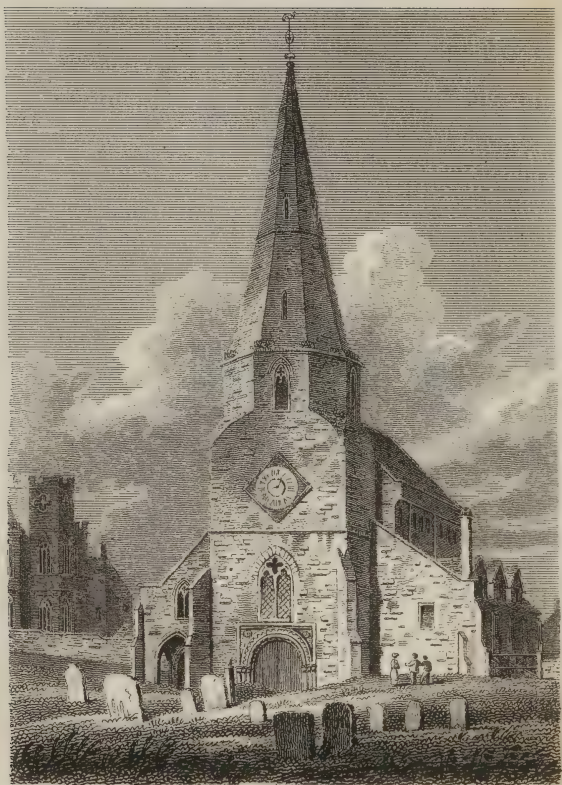
Geoffry de Magnaville, created earl of Essex in 1148: the other figures cannot be identified either in this or the second group; but three of them are conjectured by Camden to commemorate William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, and his sons, William and Gilbert, likewise earls of Pembroke and marshals of England. One of the stone coffins also, of a ridged shape, is supposed by the same antiquary to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are extremely singular: no two are alike, though all are armed in mail. Their position likewise is varied, and there is still sufficient expression in the faces to shew that personal resemblance was aimed at, and in some degree successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. Another is bare-headed and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long; and round his neck a cowl, as if, according to the common superstition of those days, he had desired to be buried in the dress of a monk, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body. On his shield is a fleur-de-lys. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that great family. The helmets of all the knights are much alike, but two of them are mailed.

The Temple Church contains some few other ancient

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

monuments, chiefly to the memory of eminent lawyers, as Plowden, Selden, sir John Vaughan, &c. and one of a bishop in his episcopal dress, a mitre and a crosier, well executed in stone.



Engraved & Published by J. White from a Drawing by J. Roe Esq. May 1. 1812.

Kenelworth Church Warwickshire.

KENELWORTH CHURCH,

WARWICKSHIRE.

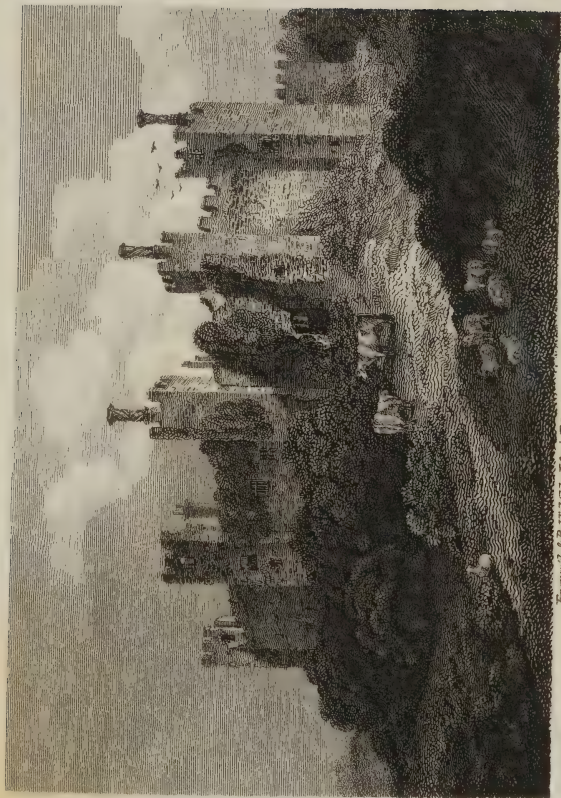
KENELWORTH is pleasantly situated within about five miles of Warwick, and is much resorted to by travellers on account of its ancient castle, which is now a picturesque pile of hoary ruin; it was principally built by Geoffry de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. and has been, in former times, the scene of much contention and bloodshed, as well as splendour and festivity. Kenelworth is likewise famous for a priory founded by the same Geoffry de Clinton; nothing however remains of this establishment excepting a gateway: it was made an abbey some time previous to the dissolution.

On the road from Kenelworth to Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the seat of Greathead Bertie, esq. The venerable remains of Kenelworth castle and priory, Guy's Cliff, and the superb fortress of Warwick, form a most interesting group of antiquities; few spaces perhaps of so little compass can exhibit its equal.

Kenelworth Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is little noticed by historians, though probably of considerable antiquity; its construction is massive and plain, having a substantial spire; its west door is a circular arch, apparently of Norman workmanship; the windows contain

KENELWORTH CHURCH.

paintings of shields, variously charged. According to Dugdale, it appears that the vicarage of Kenelworth had, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. only a yearly stipend of £6:13:4, paid by the prior and convent, but in the reign of James I. it was augmented by the lady Eliza Dudley, to £20 *per annum*.



Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Framlingham Castle, Suffolk.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE,

SUFFOLK.

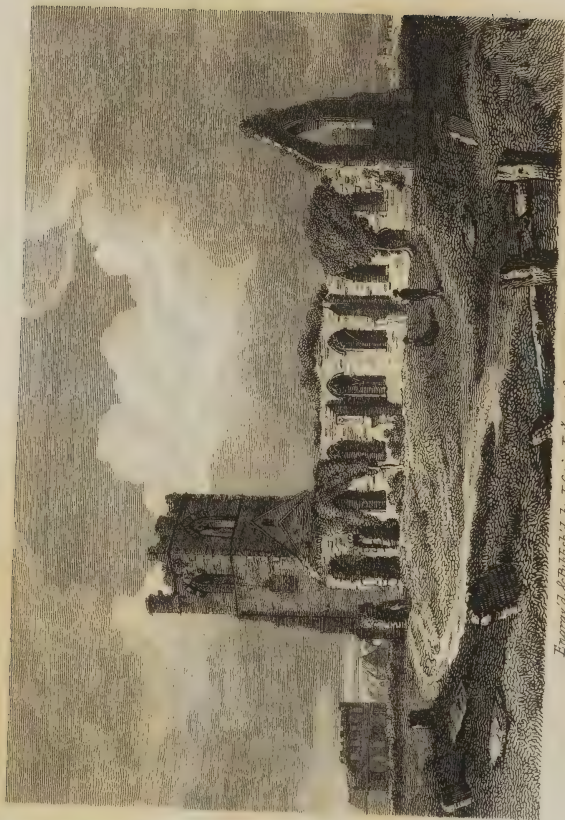
THE origin of this Castle is lost in obscurity. It is conjectured to have been erected by Redwald (who began his reign in 593), but upon no better ground, than that Rendlesham, where the prince is said to have resided, has followed this Castle in all the changes of its proprietors. Hither Redwald's unfortunate successor, St. Edmund the martyr, fled, in 870, for refuge, from the Danes; being besieged, and having no hopes of succour, he again sought safety by flight, but was overtaken by his pursuers, and murdered at Hoxne. Framlingham, with the rest of his kingdom, remained in the hands of his conquerors for about fifty years; afterwards it was recovered by the Saxons, and continued in their possession till the subjugation of England by Canute. After the Norman conquest, this Castle, on account of its importance, was retained by William and his son Rufus. Henry I. granted it to Roger Bigod, whose grandson, Hugh, was created earl of Norfolk by king Stephen, for attesting that Henry, on his death-bed, declared his nephew Stephen his successor in preference to his daughter Maud. This nobleman either rebuilt or much repaired Framlingham Castle, it having been dismantled by order of Henry

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

II. because the earl had favoured the pretensions of his rebellious son. The king however restored him his possessions, on condition of their reverting to the crown on the failure of male heirs, which happening in the third year of Edward II. John de Botetourt was appointed governor. Afterwards, all the possessions belonging to the Bigods were granted to Thomas de Brotherton, who was created earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England.

Framlingham was forfeited to the crown in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and again to queen Elizabeth. In 1635, the Castle and estates were purchased by sir Robert Hitcham, who settled it, for charitable purposes, on Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge; in his will he devised £100 for the use of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor, in the parishes of Framlingham, Debenham, Levington, and Coggeshall.

The Castle is situated on the north side of the town, and was strongly defended both by nature and art, having on the west side an extensive mere, and on the others two broad and deep ditches, which communicated with it. The form is an irregular curve, flanked with thirteen square towers, rising fourteen feet higher than the ramparts. The interior, agreeable to the will of sir Robert Hitcham, has been entirely demolished.



Engraved & Published by J. Gray, Tonbridge, from a drawing by I. Heyham.

All Saints Church Dunwich Suffolk.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH,

SUFFOLK.

THE once extensive and commercial city of Dunwich has now but little left to indicate its former greatness. It is at present a mean village, situated on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German ocean, about five miles from Southwold, and ten from Aldborough.

However fabulous many of the traditionary accounts of this town may be, this is certain, that it is a place of high antiquity; and from the number of Roman coins found here, it may reasonably be conjectured to have been a Roman station. In the reign of Sigebert, king of the East Angles, Felix, the Burgundian bishop, fixed his episcopal see at Dunwich, when invited over by that monarch, to promote the conversion of his subjects to Christianity; and here his three successors continued, and had jurisdiction over the whole kingdom of the East Angles; but in the latter part of the third bishop's time, in consequence of his infirmities, the see was divided. In 820 the two bishoprics were again united by Wybred, who fixed his episcopal residence at North Elham, after this see had continued about 200 years.

When an estimate was made of all the lands in the

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

kingdom by Edward the Confessor, there were two carves of land at Dunwich, but one of these was swallowed up by the sea, before the conqueror's survey was made. At that time it was the manor of Robert Mallet, and contained eleven bordarii, twenty-four freeman (each holding forty acres of land), 136 burgesses, 178 poor, and three churches. In the beginning of the reign of Henry II. it became a demesne of the crown, at which time, according to William of Newbury, "it had a mint, and was a town of good note, abounding with much riches, and sundry kinds of merchandizes," and the annual fee-farm rent then paid was £120:13:4, and twenty-four thousand herrings. Dunwich, it may be supposed, was then in the zenith of its prosperity.

King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter to this place, and amongst other things, empowered the burgesses to marry their sons and daughters to whom they pleased, and also to dispose of their possessions in this town, as they should think fit.

In the reign of Edward I. this town had considerably declined; at the siege of Calais, and during the war with France, most of its ships were lost, together with goods to the value of £1000. A still greater loss was experienced, by the removal of its port, a new one being opened at Walberswich, which, combined with the inroads of the sea, gradually reduced it to its present state of poverty; in consequence, the fee-farm rent was at various times abated, and it was fixed at 100*s. per annum* by Charles II.



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, and Published by J. Greig, 1795.

Remains of the Grey Friars Monastery, Norwich, Suffolk.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

There was but one church here in the time of Edward the Confessor, and two more were added in the reign of the Conqueror. The former was dedicated to Felix, the first bishop, and to him the erection is ascribed; it is likewise repeated that he was buried here in 647; but his remains were afterwards removed to Soham, in Cambridgeshire. In the sequel, here certainly were six, if not eight parish churches, some of which were literally washed away by the sea.

All Saints, the only church of which any part now remains, stands on the verge of the cliff, which being of a loose sandy texture, cannot long withstand the impetuosity of the waves; and the time is not far distant when it must share the fate of the others. Little can now be judged, from its present ruinous state, what the Church once was; but it appears to have been very little ornamented. It consisted of a body and north aisle, divided by five pointed arches. According to Gardiner, about the year 1725, it was considerably reduced in its dimensions; in the north aisle (which was then demolished, and the separating arches bricked up) were magisterial seats, curiously ornamented with carved work, and the windows adorned with painted glass. In 1754 divine service was performed here once a fortnight, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and monthly during the rest of the year; but when it was discontinued we are not informed.

Besides the churches here were three chapels, dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catherine;

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

likewise a house of the knights templars, and afterwards of the hospitalers; to this establishment belonged a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist: also, two monastic institutions belonging to the gray and black friars; some part of the former yet remains. This house had three gates, one of which, the eastern, is demolished, but the other two standing close together, to the westward, are nearly entire, except the top of the largest, which has been embattled; this served for the principal entrance to the house, and the other led to the church.

There were two hospitals denominated St. James's and Maison Dieu, or God's house, abundantly endowed with lands, but through mismanagement, a scanty pittance is only left, which is given to the most indigent inhabitants.

Dunwich has returned two members to parliament ever since the commons of England acquired the right of representation. The present members are lord Huntingfield and B. Barnes, esq. According to the returns of 1801, the town contained forty-two houses and 184 inhabitants, who are carried to the parish of Westleton for interment, as there is no *church*, or any other place used for divine worship in the *Borough*.—*O tempore!*



Engraved & Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

London, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

LEISTON ABBEY,

SUFFOLK.

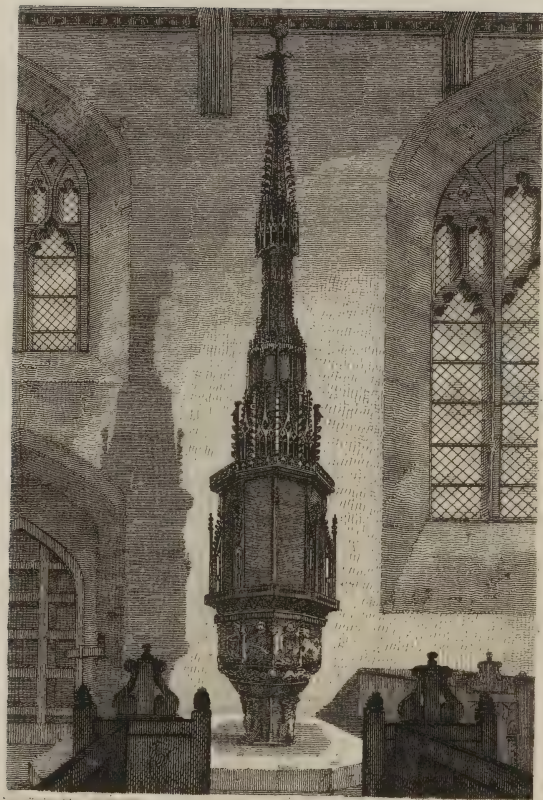
AN Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the premonstratensis, or order of black canons, was built about the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanville, who endowed it with the manor of Leiston, conferred on him by Henry II. and likewise certain churches, which he had before given to Butley priory, in this county, and which they resigned in favour of this monastery. But this house being situated about a mile and a half from the present ruins, and much nearer the sea, which subjected it to frequent inundations, and was otherwise very inconvenient and unhealthy, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, built the Abbey, on the site of the existing ruins: this edifice was unfortunately destroyed by fire before 1389, but being rebuilt, continued to flourish till the general dissolution, when it contained fifteen monks, and its annual revenues were then estimated at £181:17:1. The site, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories, and land belonging to them, were granted to Charles, duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage of this house had been for several generations; afterwards it became the property of Daniel Harvey, esq. and has passed through several possessors, but

LEISTON ABBEY.

at present belongs to the hon. Joshua Vanneck, son of lord Huntingfield.

The abbot obtained a charter for a market and fair here, in the sixth of Edward II. A. D. 1312, but both have long since been disused; various other privileges were enjoyed by these canons. Pope Lucius granted them the liberty to celebrate divine worship privately, in the time of general interdiction, and absolute freedom in the election of their abbot; likewise the liberty of burying any person who should desire to be interred in their monastery, if not under sentence of excommunication; they were not obligated to pay tithes of their goods and chattels. Richard II. confirmed many of their privileges, and granted to them, that in the time of a vacancy, neither he nor his heirs, nor any of his officers, should seize upon their temporalities; nor should they ever be compelled to grant a pension to any person whatever.

This monastery was very extensive, and a great part of the neighbouring land has been enclosed with portions of its walls. The church was built in the form of a cross: the north aisle is now used as a barn; and various other offices belonging to the Abbey are appropriated to agricultural purposes: it seems to have been chiefly decorated with ornaments formed by an intermixture of black squared flints and free-stone. The length of the church was about fifty-six yards, and the breadth of the middle aisle seven yards. A farm house is built amidst the ruins, and is occupied by Mr. Jessop.



Engraved by J. Craig Feb^ry 1. 1813

at in Worlingworth Ch^h Suffolk,

WORLINGWORTH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

WORLINGWORTH, situated in the hundred of Hoxne, is a small village, about seven miles from Framlingham.

The Church is a plain structure, consisting of a body and chancel separated by a wooden screen, and is no ways remarkable, excepting for the beautiful font which it contains; this once adorned the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's, and escaped the general wreck of the dissolution. It is still in very good preservation, and has been removed from the top of the middle aisle to the north side of the Church, when it was repaired and beautified (as the inscription expresses it), at the expense of the hon. John Heniker Major, in May 1801; and on the opposite side in gilt letters is written, "Circumcisio cordis in spiritu, non litera, Ro. 2. 29." The whole height is twenty-four feet six inches. The font is an octagon, having at each angle a slender pillar with crockets and finials, and the sides are richly sculptured with angels and animals, the figures holding shields, with various devices; at each corner of the contracting part towards the pedestal, are cherubs heads with expanded wings; and the pedestal, which is an irregular octagon, is ornamented with four non-descript animals, scaled

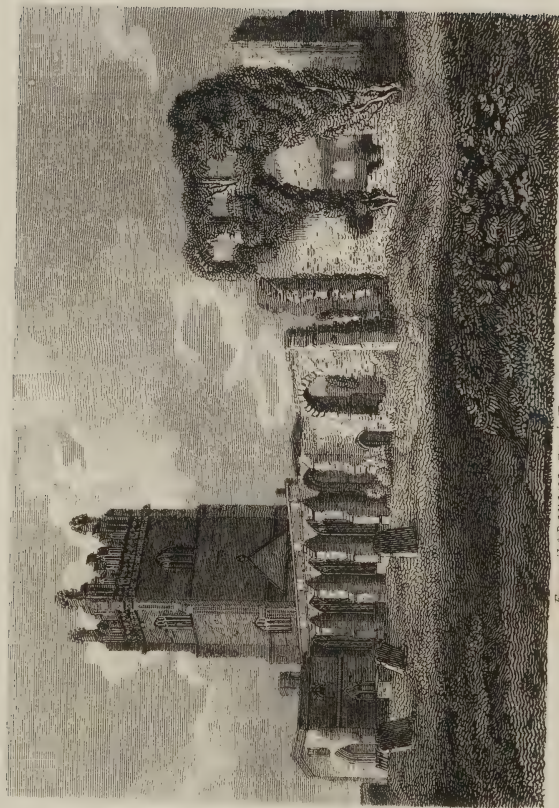
WORLINGWORTH CHURCH.

over their breasts ; on a moulding round the bottom are several old characters, now illegible. The top has been painted, and now beautified (as above related), by a wheelwright in the parish ; the royal arms, and several ludicrous seraphs and cherubs (encompassing scriptural texts), adorn the walls of the Church, by the same artist.

On the north side of the chancel is a plain marble tablet, inscribed to the memory of sir John Major, bart. who died in 1781, and is interred here. He was an elder brother of the Trinity House, chosen high sheriff of Sussex in 1755, elected a representative in parliament for Scarborough in 1761, and created a baronet, with remainder to his son-in-law, John Heniker, esq. who was afterwards elevated to the peerage, by the title of lord Heniker, who died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, the present lord Heniker, by whom the monument was erected. On the south side, opposite the above, is another monument of dame Ann Heniker, daughter of sir John Major.

Inserted in a stone on the pavement is a small brass plate, to the memory of Jaspar Hassie, citizen of London, buried here in the year 1624.

The Church contains a small organ, and a little stained glass remains in the windows.



Engraved & Published by J. G. & W. G. F. & Co. in a Drawing by J. H. H. H. H.

Walterwick Church, Suffolk.

WALBERSWICH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

WALBERSWICH, commonly termed Walserwig, has been a populous town, and a place of considerable importance. An extensive trade was carried on here, both by sea and land; the chief article of commerce was fish: in 1451 thirteen barks traded to Ireland, Ferro, and the northern seas, and twenty fishing boats were employed off the coast. This town likewise derived great advantage by the removal of the port from Dunwich, which, as it ruined that town, caused the prosperity of Walsberwich to increase; it continued to thrive till the middle of the sixteenth century: its decline is attributed to the alteration that was then made in the established religion, which proved highly detrimental to this, as well as to many other towns on the coast, whose principal support was derived from the fishery. The loss of trade, aided by several destructive conflagrations, reduced Walberswich to its present state of poverty and ruin. The first fire by which it suffered was about the year 1583. In 1633 a great part of the town was burned. In 1683 another fire happened; and in 1749 the same calamity occurred again, when one third of the small remains of the town was consumed.

WALBERSWICH CHURCH.

The old church was a mean building, and thatched. In the year 1473 it was taken down, when the inhabitants, at their sole cost, erected in its stead a handsome structure, with two aisles, dedicated to St. Andrew. It was finished in 1493, and contained a chapel of Our Lady, the images of the Holy Trinity, the Rood, St. Andrew, and several others. A few years afterwards a north aisle was added, which rendered it a beautiful edifice, well built with flint and free-stone; each aisle was divided from the nave by seven arches and six pillars; the length was 124 feet, and breadth sixty feet.

This Church suffered much from the fanatical visitors in the middle of the seventeenth century, and continued to decay until 1696, when the parishioners, unable to defray the expenses of a complete repair, rebuilt a portion of the south aisle.

The interior is plainly fitted up, and contains nothing remarkable, excepting a fine octangular stone font; round the pedestal are non-descript birds and animals, and the sides are alternately sculptured with figures and animals; it is now much mutilated, and the ornaments obscured by a thick coat of whitewash, which has lately been most injudiciously applied.

Walberswich is now annexed as a hamlet to Blithburgh.



Engraved at Public Sale by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Mark Lane, London, from a Drawing by L. P. P. P.

East Ham Church.
Essex.

EAST HAM CHURCH,

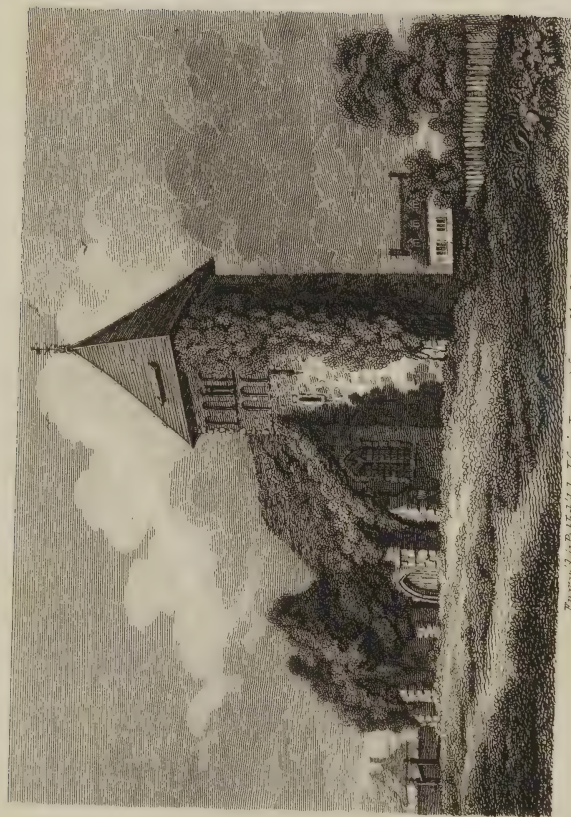
ESSEX.

THIS Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is supposed from its form to be of considerable antiquity. Like the churches of the primitive Christians, most of which were originally pagan temples, or basilicæ, it consists of a sanctuary, an anti-temple, and a temple, or as they are now called, a nave and two chancels; the upper chancel or sanctuary is semicircular at the east end, and has narrow pointed windows. On the south side are remains of a piscina, with a double chain, divided by a column, forming two plain pointed archways, between which is a bracket for a lamp. On the south wall of the lower chancel, according to antiquaries, who we suppose have visited this place, are several arches of Saxon character, but they are not at this time discernible to our eyes. Behind the communion table is a handsome monument to the memory of Edmund Nevill, lord Latimer, and reputed seventh earl of Westmoreland of that family; the effigies represent the earl, and his lady, Jane, countess of Westmoreland, in kneeling attitudes. Several other distinguished personages have been interred in the Church and churchyard, and among them the renowned antiquary Dr. Stukely, who, as appears by the

EAST HAM CHURCH.

register, was buried here in March 1765. The spot chosen for his interment was fixed upon by himself, during a visit to the rev. Mr. Sims, a former vicar of this parish; by his own request the turf was laid smoothly over his grave, without any monument.

At Green Street, a hamlet in East Ham parish, about one mile north-west of the Church, is an ancient mansion, with a brick tower adjoining, in which, according to current tradition, Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII. was at some period confined. This tale is evidently untrue, as the tower is of more modern date. The mansion itself is supposed to have been the residence of the Nevills, of whom earl Edmund was buried in East Ham Church.



Engraved & Published by J. Coney, Engraver, from a Sketch by F. M. L. Stockdale.

Corringham Church, Spaw.

CORRINGHAM CHURCH,

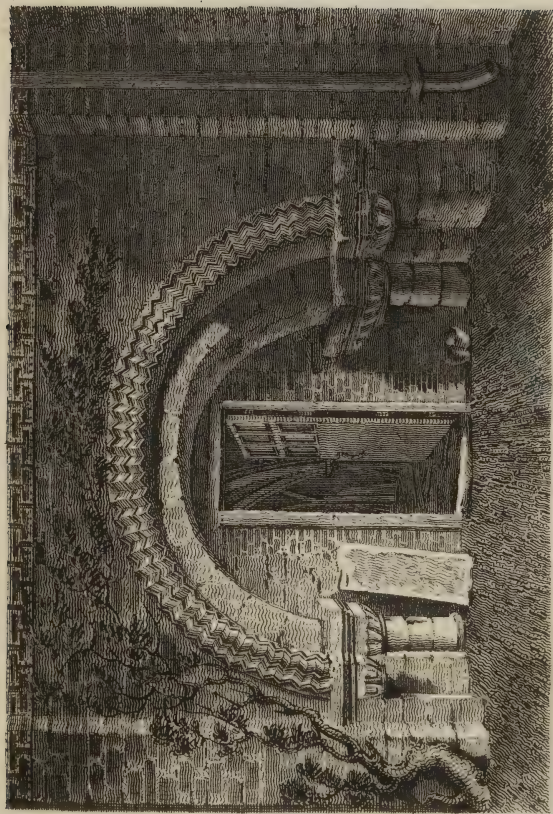
ESSEX.

THE Church at Corringham is an ancient structure, very simple in its architecture, but which exhibits in several parts specimens of the most unadorned Norman style, especially in the tower, which has two tiers of round-headed arches, some of which are excluded from sight by the luxuriant ivy, and other evergreens, which nearly cover the building.

The manor of Corringham was held of the bishops of London by the Bands, as early as the reign of king John ; several of this family were renowned warriors. Sir Wm. de Bands, who was sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in the year 1375, obtained liberty to enclose within his park twenty-two acres of land of the dean and canons of St. Paul's, in consideration of presenting them with a fat buck and doe yearly, on the day of the conversion and commemoration of St. Paul—"On these days the buck and doe were brought by one or more servants at the hour of the procession, and through the midst thereof, and offered at the high altar of St. Paul's cathedral ; after which the persons that brought the buck received of the dean and chapter, by the hands of their chamberlain, twelvepence sterling for their entertainment ; but nothing when they

CORRINGHAM CHURCH.

brought the doe. The buck being brought to the steps of the altar, the dean and chapter appeared in copes and proper vestments, with garlands of roses on their heads, sent the body of the buck to be baked, and had the head and horns fixed on a pole before the cross, in their procession round about the church, till they issued at the west door, where the keeper that brought it blowed the death of the buck, and then the horns that were about the city answered him in the like manner, for which they had each, of the dean and chapter, fourpence in money, and their dinner; and the keeper, during his stay, meat, drink, and lodging, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with a loaf of bread, having on it a picture of St. Paul." This custom was continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when the manor appears to have passed into another family, and has since had various possessors.



Drawn & Engraved by W. Doolittle. Published by T. Agnew & Sons, London.

Part of the Treasury, Canterbury Cathedral.

THE TREASURY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,

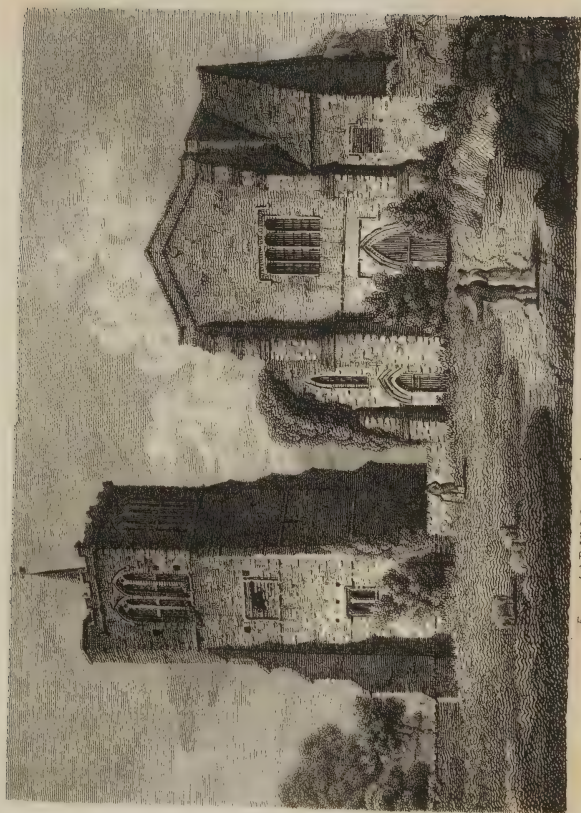
KENT.

THE Treasurer of the monastery of Christ's Church, at Canterbury, was one of the four great officers of the house; the other three were the Cellarer, Sacrist, and Chamberlain: these domestics were persons of considerable consequence, their employments being both honourable and lucrative. The chamberlain's province extended to the charge of all the clothing for the monks; he therefore retained a master tailor, second tailor, peltman, master botcher and his boy, besides three servants in the laundry. The sacrist had the oversight of the church, to keep all its utensils neat and clean, and to take care of the sacred vessels, the vestments, ornaments, and books. The cellarer had charge of the provisions, and presided over the malt-house and bake-house. The treasurer gathered the rents of the monastery, and took account of its expenditures. Several authors have represented the abuses occasioned by such a constitution of officers, and assert that great detriment was experienced thereby to the monastery, "because the several farms and profits belonging to the house were first committed to the trust and management of the domestics, afterwards

THE TREASURY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

particularly assigned and allotted to them in manner of prebendal portions, every monk having his own proper share appropriated to him. Hence the profession of poverty declined and ceased, the seeds of covetousness were sown, charity apparently dwindled and came to nothing, the wealth of the monastery was transferred to kindred and relations, and so administered food to licentiousness and all vices."

The annexed View represents an ancient entrance under the Treasury; the earth appears to have been raised nearly to the capitals of the pillars. The interior is an arched or vaulted passage, now occupied with useless lumber.



Engraved & Published by J. George, from a Sketch by F. M. S. & Co.

St. George's Church, Bedfordshire.

ELSTOW,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

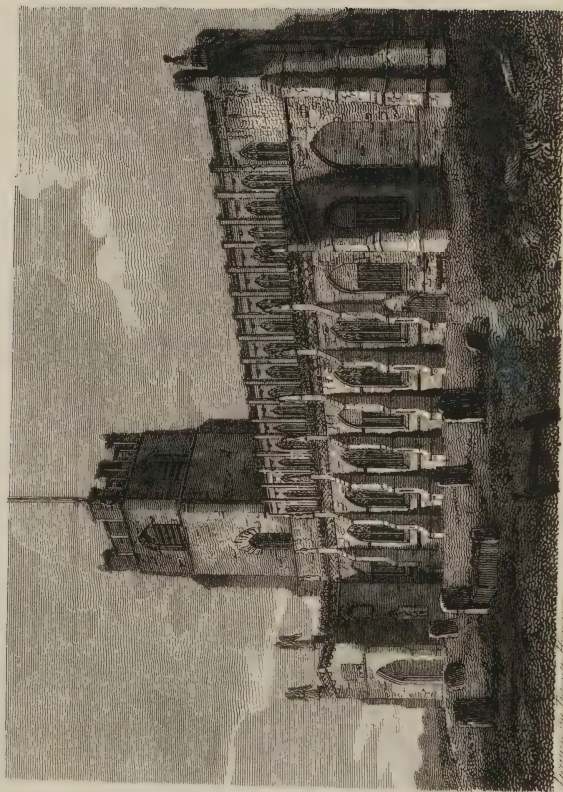
ELSTOW is about a mile distant from Bedford, and was formerly possessed of an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, and wife to Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and Helena, the wife of Constantine the Great ; its revenues at the dissolution were valued at £284.

The church is a handsome structure, with a detached tower at the north-west. The north door is beautifully ornamented in the zigzag manner. Within the church are several shields of stone, charged with the cross, and other emblems of the Passion ; these were probably the abbey arms.

Elstow is not more remarkable for any thing than for being the birth-place of one of the most celebrated characters that this country ever produced. In the year 1628 was born here John Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress* : after receiving a common education, he was employed as a brazier, and worked at Bedford. He was afterwards a soldier in the parliament army ; and in 1656 he commenced preaching, and became very popular in that avocation. The persecuting spirit of the times soon

ELSTOW.

caused him to be arrested, and he remained twelve years in Bedford gaol, where he composed his most ingenious allegory. After a life of much suffering and eminent usefulness, in 1688 (as a pious writer observes), "He crossed the mystical Jordan, following his Christian Pilgrim to the celestial city."



Emp. & Pub. Lib. Gray Feb. 4, 1893

Edinburgh: Church, Suffolk.

BLITHBURGH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

THE only object now deserving of notice at Blithburgh is the Church, a curious building, and of considerable antiquity, 127 feet long, and fifty-four feet wide. The ruinous state of this edifice must excite the regret of every beholder, who has any regard for the preservation of beautiful specimens of church architecture. It is dubious whether more damage has been sustained by wanton dilapidations, or from neglect of properly amending. The tracery has been removed from the east and several other windows, and its place supplied with brick; and where the painted glass was damaged the vacuity is filled with mortar. Internally, the fine carved work has been scraped, and covered with whitewash, and the carvings on the roof, consisting of angels with expanded wings, bearing shields painted with the arms of various benefactors to the Church, are in a decaying state. Several images have been removed from the interior and exterior, and together with the tracery, taken from the windows, thrown in a promiscuous heap in the churchyard. The porch is still decorated with grotesque heads, and on each corner is an angel with ex-

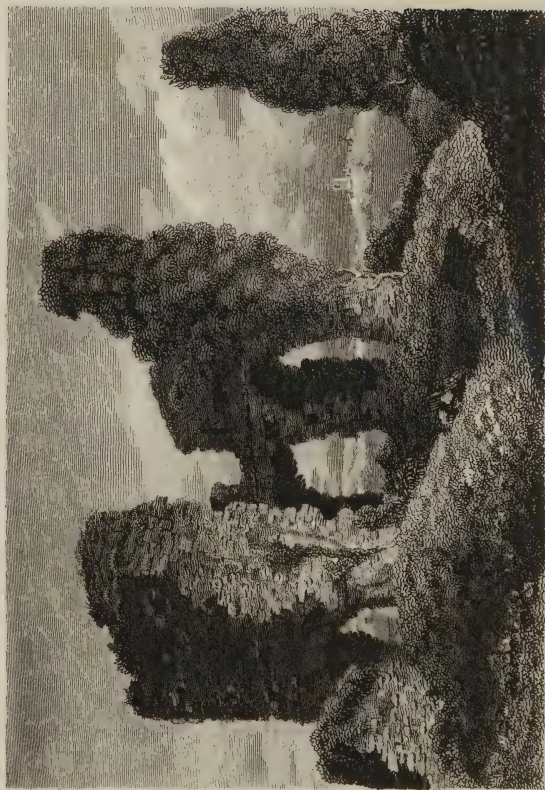
BLITHBURGH CHURCH.

tended wings ; the buttress in the south aisle is likewise surmounted with figures ; but probably the caprice of the churchwarden may soon doom them to a similar fate with the others.

The Church consists of a nave and two aisles, divided by eight pointed arches and seven slender pillars : in the north aisle is a tomb, said to be Anna, king of the East Angles, and one in the chancel of Firmius, his son ; but Gardiner conjectures, that the former may be a monument for one of the Swillington's, lords of Blithburgh, and the latter for sir John Hopton. The pews are much carved, particularly two near the north side, on which are eighteen small figures, representing the apostles, and other Scripture characters. The font is octangular, standing on two steps of the same form, ornamented at each angle of the bottom of the pillar with non-descript animals, and the upper part with the busts of figures, with a band across their breasts, but much mutilated, and defaced with whitewash.

At a small distance north-east from the Church stand the remains of Blithburgh priory, supposed to be founded by the abbot and convent of St. Osith, in Essex, to whom king Henry I. granted the revenues of Blithburgh Church.

This house was included among those which cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull for suppressing, in order to apply the revenues towards the endowment of his college at



Engraved by J. G. Thompson

Drawn by W. H. Stiles

Remains of Pittsburgh Priory, Suffolk.

BLITHBURGH CHURCH.

Ipswich; but by some means his design was frustrated respecting this establishment, which continued until the general dissolution, when it contained only five reli-



BLITHEBURGH CHURCH.

gious; and its annual revenues were estimated at £48:8:10. Henry VIII. granted the possessions of the priory to sir Arthur Hopton.

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